HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 261. BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RANCHI ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDA‡ ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,431
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10 940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 657
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ‡ ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 385
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

2nd Saloon to London £54 & £52.
to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Nov. '26	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ...	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. COMORIN ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA .. KALDERA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*TAMBA MARU	5845	31 Oct.	13 Nov.
TOTTORI MARU	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MURORAN M	5374	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926.		
3rd Nov.	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
5th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
6th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
8th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
10th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England)

HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY
Manager.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

GET YOUR CLOTHES

MADE AT

E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms. Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs. Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,014

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS
at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,690.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

Great Eastern Life Assurance
COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.,

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security. Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent.)

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words ; Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart TYPIST, EAST AND WEST TRADE DEVELOPER, Post Box 457, Bombay.
A R3907

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Subordinate Engineers' Class. Apply to the MANAGER, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow for free prospectus. t
A ... R3863

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A R3901

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS for an English Daily. Best terms offered. Reliable persons with previous experience need only apply to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—CLERK, knowing accounts, typewriting and business correspondence. Preference will be given to one having previous experience of film bookings. Apply sharp with full particulars to:—THE UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE, Kirkee
A 27592

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India Pay Rs. 50, Commission and Travelling allowance. Lucrative business. For terms send anna stamp. NOVELTY TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Saranpur, Ahmedabad.
A R3898

WANTED—STUDENTS to take advantage of our unique and Most Rapid POSTAL Course in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Success guaranteed. English Degrees and Diplomas are awarded. Latest Speed Record 309 words in one minute. SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand books always in stock. Full particulars FREE from Sole Headquarters in India.—THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA (Punjab).
A R3902

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Bright airy sea view, two FLATS in Padamsee, Napean Sea Road. Apply on premises.
C R3895

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

THOROUGH Training imparted in PITMAN'S SHORTHAND and TOUCH TYPEWRITING at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Hornby Road, Opp: Lloyds Bank. Moderate fees. Success Guaranteed
M R3903

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mabrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R3889

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

J. B. L. CASCADE, world's greatest drugless remedy for Constipation which brings all other diseases. Price now only Rs. 45. Thousands benefitted. MADON'S HEALTH DEPOT, 249, Hornby Road.
T R3897

POWER OF MANHOOD!—Don't neglect weakened or lost power of manhood, GAXIE TONIC PILLS and GAXIE TONIC OIL will do wonders. A boon to the disappointed and invaluable to the distressed. Complete outfit for Rs. 5/14. Packing and Postage extra. All correspondence strictly confidential. Order to-day, THE GAXIE MANUFACTURING CO., P O Box 71, Bombay.
T R3906

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 1-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

UNDER instructions from our clients Messrs. BHAGAT SUKHDAYAL AMIRCHAND, notice is hereby given that Master BHAGWANLAL ISHWARLAL PATEL, who was a partner in our clients' firm, doing business as Cloth Merchants, at Sancha Guli, Mulji Jetha Market, has ceased to be a partner in our clients' said firm from 31st of October, 1926, and that the Power of Attorney given to him by our said clients has also been revoked, and cancelled on 31st October, 1926, and that any dealings whatsoever with him will not be recognised by our clients from that date.

MULJEE PRADHAN AND PEREIRA,
Attorneys for Messrs. Bhagat Sukhdayal Amirchand.
27614.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

A MEETING of the DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., will be held on FRIDAY, the 12th November, 1926, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Medows Street, Fort, to transact the following business:—

(1) To pass a Resolution regarding the prepparation of final accounts.

(2) To sanction the Reconveyance by the Trustees of the Mortgage Premises in consideration of the receipt of the Debentures to be issued against the assets of the Bombay Chronicle Company, Ltd., of the amounts of the same extent as held against the assets of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

S. D. BHEDWAR,
Receiver for the Trustees of the Debenture holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd

BACK BAY DRY FILLING

"LLOYDS FOLLY." Those who intend to tender for the dry filling of the Back Bay Scheme blocks, if in want of moram should communicate to Box No. 1834 Care of this paper. Advertiser can arrange unlimited supply from quarries 15 miles from Bombay with easy Railway facility.
27597

ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED—PRINCIPAL, preferrably Sikh, well qualified and exprienced. Ordinary grade 300-20-500. But higher demands by men with exceptionally high qualifications can, also, be considered. State minimum pay and earliest date of joining. Qualified European gentlemen may also apply.

Apply to:—THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Managing Committee. Khalsa Intermediate College, Lyallpur.

RANJIT SINGH.
Honorary Secretary,
Kh. College, Lyallpur
27615.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1666 of 1924.

LUDHA DEVRAJ, a Firm, and Others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MAHOMEDALLY ABDUL HUSSEIN GORIAWALLA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 24th day of November, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 8th day of November, 1926, at the hour of 4-15 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground situate at Santa Cruz in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon under Entry No. 511 of the Register of Mutations in the name of Mahomedally Abdul Hussein Goriawalla bearing the following Survey No. area and assessment.

Serial No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Falni No.	Area Gunthas	Assessment
1	111	9	..	14½	3-0-0
2	111	10	..	5¼	1-1-0
3	111	..	6 Kharaba	1	..
4	127	18	..	6¼	1-0-0
5 Non-Agricultural No. 152			..	1984 Sq. Yds.	19-0-0

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27518

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Phophalwady (or Doka Mardi) without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to the Collectors Bill 96 sq. yards but by actual measurement 83.6 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 536, New No. 2604, Old Survey No. 60, New Survey No. 533 and Cadestral Survey No. 1668 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Phophalwady Street Road, on or towards the West by the property of Vithaldas Ramdas, on or towards the North by the house of Raghunath Tarachand, on or towards the South by the said Phophalwady Street Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5269 and Street No. 7 and New No. 30.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1926.

HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27616

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PUNSHI SAMAT SHAH, of Shaira, (in Cutch State) Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a retired gentleman, residing at Shaira in Cutch State ..... Deceased.

THAKERSI SAMAT SHAH, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant employed in service residing at Chinch Bunder Road, (Mandvi) without the Fort of Bombay for the use and benefit of Jethabhai, minor son of the deceased, limited to his minority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid this thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,
The 13th day of October, 1926.
Messrs. THAKORDAS AND DARU,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27617

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mestalia, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M. (Colmb.) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 102.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... 30,92,654

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY.

The BHAGAVAD-GITA

WITH THE TEXT IN DEVANAGARI AND IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY ANNIE BESANT

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AMUSEMENTS

SPECIAL DEWALI
All Comedy Programme
Four Humorous Hurricanes
BEN TURPIN
IN
"THE DARE DEVIL"
A thrill-a-Minute, Laugh-a-Second Two Reel Comedy.
Ben Turpin Dares You to Stay Serious when You See him in 'The Dare Devil.'
HARRY LANGDON
IN
'SHANGHAIED LOVERS'
For Permanent Waves of Fun and Boatloads of Laughter.
OUR GANG
IN
"YOUNG SHERLUCK"
A Two-Reel Comedy of Chuckles
STAN LAUREL
IN
"SMITHY"
The King of Travesty in His Latest Two-Reel Laughter Riot.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME: 6, 8, 10 P.M. Matinee at 4 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents
TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY'S SOCIAL PICTURE
THE TYPIST GIRL
OR
WHY I BECAME A CHRISTIAN
Daily Four (4) Shows
AT 5—7—9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3P.M

CROWN CINEMA
Sandhurst Road,
Presents TO-DAY and DIVALI WEEK
KOHINOOR'S STIRRING INDIAN SOCIAL DRAMA—
'KULIN KANTA'
featuring
Miss YEKBAL, Miss MOTI, Miss JAMNA.
DAILY AT 5; 7; 9 & 11 P. M.
Sat., Sun. & "DIWALI" Holidays At 3 P.M.
RECORD POPULAR PRICES!

AUCTION SALES

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Tel. No. 23409.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IM. MOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DADAR WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Sudam Balaji and Krishna Balaji Messrs. J. S MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Dadar on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the under mentioned property on account and at the risk of Bai Narmadabai, widow of Bhicaji Hari Golatker, the mortgagor under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 2nd day of May, 1924, and made between the said Narmadabai widow of Bhicaji Hari Golatkar of the first part, Shantaram Bhicaji Golatker and Shamrao Bhikaji of the 2nd part and the mortgagees of the 3rd part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Dadar, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3288 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 208, New No. 3856, old Survey No. 243, New Survey No. 1/1588 Cadastral Survey No. 123 (Mahim Division) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4426, 4427 and Street Nos 786 787 and bounded on the East by Delisle Road extension, on or towards the West by the property belonging to the church on or towards the north by proposed Road called the Caddl Road and on or towards the South by the property of Bombay Municipality.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at No. 95 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE ORIGINAL FIRM
of
OCULISTS and OPTICIANS.
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,
By Special Appointment
to
H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Nawab of Rampur, G. C. S. I. G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O.
Established 1890

71, Esplande Road, Near Currency Bank and Opposite Bombay Club, Fort.
Daily Consultations of a qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Royal London Moorfields' Ophthalmic Hospital and that of Mr. N. R. Pastoor, F. S. M. C., F. I. O. E. N. A. O. (London) who has just returned from England having gained highest qualifications in Visual and Ophthalmic Optics available in Great Britain.
rates are very moderate and our work prompt and accurate.
Please note our address carefully and do not mix us up with firms of similar names

STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, November 2.

To-day the Stock Exchange opened irregular, prices practically showing little or no change. Dyeings opened at 865 improved to 868 on scattered buying but closed a little off the best. Centuries opened at 866 and on some realising dropped a little and closed at 863. Fazuls opened at 870 and early improved to 872 but on profit-taking eased off and closed steady at 871.

Nagpurs registered a little change. Tata Hydros opened steady at 1038 and after improving couple of rupees kept on gradually declining till it touched 1022 on some selling but towards the close improved to 1028. Tata Deferreds opened at 229 and improved to 230 but on general selling declined to 221 but improved 2 rupees towards the close. Tata ordinaries fluctuated within a narrow range and closed practically unchanged.

There was big transfer business being done in the market to-day, and some shares showed a yield of 5 to 6 per cent. to investors.

Among the Bank groups there was better enquiry for Imperial Bank at current prices.

Railways, Cement and manganese and press companies are quiet but steady. There is nothing doing in the insurance shares.

On the whole the market presents a weary appearance and there is a decided absence of enthusiastic buyers, in the meantime it is suspected that some silent realising is in progress. We think it presents a good opportunity to square up accounts especially with a view that in case if there is any drop, advantage may be taken to effect conservative purchases.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotation

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs.	a.
Bank of India	50	2½	74	
Baroda	50	4	86	8
Central Co-operative	50	7½	67	
Central	25	1¼	28	4
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial	500	40	1470	
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	366	4
Union	5	0 4 0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..	19	
Central India Mining	10	4½¥	27	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	108	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	106	4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	300	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	5	12
Shivrajpur	10	8¥	47	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	920	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	147	
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	111	4
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	100	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100	
Larkana	100	6 p.c.	79	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	81	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	87	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	98	
Shalkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	106	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	152	8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	690	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	170	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	235	
Scindia Steam	15—0—		11	11
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	77	8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	715	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	1015	
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	130	
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	82	
Surat Electricity	100	..	67	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	10 6	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	950	
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	695	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	780	
PRESS COMPANIES				
Barsi Press			435	
Akbar	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	330	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton	126	20	215	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230	
New Berar	500	80	860	
New East India	1,000	..	975	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	600	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	650	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	600	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Ahmedabad Elec.			78	12
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	223	12
Belapur Co Ltd.	75	..	18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	522	8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	00	3	137	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0 4-0	5	10
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	195	
Jost Engineering	100	10	112	8
Mckenzie	100	30	375	
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	635	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	140	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	75	8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	223	12
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	63	12
Thacker	50	..	110	
Telephone	50	nil	33	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	50	22-8	710	
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5	
Jupiter	15	..	6	4
New India	25	1y	21	xo.
Oriental Life	100	30 p c	1060	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4	4
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410	
Alliance	100	..	35	
Apollo	50	..	6	
Assur Virjee	100	..	4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	320	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	867	8
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	290	
Bradbury P	250	7 p.c.	170	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	85	
Century	100	20y	865	
Central India O.	100	16	521	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	445	
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	127	8
Coorla	100	..	125	
Crescent	100	4	172	8
Currimbhoy	250	..	300	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	370	
E. D. Sassoon United O	7/8	..	1-1.0	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	220	
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	130	
Elphinstone O.	100	..	24	
Emperor Edward	500	..	225	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	871	4
Finlay	100	nil	126	4
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	610	
Globe	100	..	30	
Gokak	100	5	105	
Indoostan	1,000	125	1600	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	177	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1035	
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	352	8
Jamshed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		90	
Kilachand	25	..	3	
Kohinoor	500	..	1125	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5725	
Madhora Swindia	100	..	20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	115	
Madras United	250	15	515	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1830	
Mathradas	100	..	110	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	82	8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2250	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	127	8
Mysore	50	4	115	
New City of Bombay.	100	10	137	8
New Great Eastern	300	nil	293	12
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	70	
Pearl	250	12	510	
Phoenix	100	10	366	4
Premier	100	..	32	8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	22	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	540	
Sholapur	1,000	450	8200	
Simplex	250	..	117	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500	40	1400	
Swadesh	100	18	475	12
Swan	100	..	145	
Tata Mill O. 17	500	..	121	4
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2380	
Vishnu P.	500	35	680	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	950	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, November 2

Ahmedabad				410
Bombay Cotton				320
Bombay Dyeing	866-4	865-12	866-4	867-8
Century				363 12
Central India	521-4	525	521-4	521-4
Colaba Land				127-8
Crescent	—			172-8
Edward Sassoon				125
Fazulbhoy	871-4	872-8	870	871-4
Finlay				126 4
Globe				25
Gokak				110
Indian Bleaching				177-8
Indore Malwa				352-8
Kohinoor				1125
Madhowjee				115
Mathuradas				110
Meyer Sassoon				82-8
Mysore				108-12
New Great				293-12
Pearl	510	513-12	510	510
Pabany				229
Phoenix				366 4
Simplex				126-4
Swadeshi				477-8
Swan Mills				150
Tata Mill				120
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				225
Bombay Steam				170
Bundi Cement				19
Central India Mining				26-1
Indian Cement				108-12
Katni Cement Ord.				106 4
Shivarajpur				4
Tram Co. Ord.				129 6
Tata Hydro	1033-12	1040	1022-8	1028-4
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	63-8	64	62-8	63-12
Tata Iron & Steel Def	22 -12	230	222-8	223 12

DEBENTURES.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Tata Hydro 8 per cent at Rs. 106/8 per cent.

Tata Steel 7 per cent at Rs. 93/10 per cent.

Bombay Steam 8 per cent at Rs. 105 per cent.

Bombay Telephone 8 1/2 per cent at Rs 103 per cent.

Kohinoor Mills 7 1/2 per cent at Rs. 104 per cent.

Kasturchand 7 per cent at Rs. 91 per cent. (Free tax).

Assur Virjee 7 per cent at Rs 94 per cent. (Free tax).

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The unsettled conditions in the South-east of the Arabian Sea have ceased to affect the Indian coast.

Rain has fallen locally in South-east Madras, and Madras Coast North with a few falls in Malabar and Burma.

Chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu and Monywa half an inch; Lashio and Calicut one; and Negapatam and Kodaikanal a half.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 2nd November 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.994 inches (.092 above normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 893 " (.098 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. .013
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 765 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 8.91 degrees (0.7 above normal.
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.0 degrees (24 below normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 59 o/c
Direction of wind at 8 a.m N E
Velocity " " 5 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 121 miles
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 p.m. (The whole sky cloudy= 0)

SERVATION RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON TUESDAY THE NOVEMBER 2 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Normal Annual
Baluchistan					
Quetta	—	0	0	0	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	—	0		0	7.20
Rawalpindi	—	0	0	0	34.77
Lahore	—	0	0	0	19.62
Hissar	—	0	0	0	14.47
Ambala	—	0	0.05	—0.5	30.49
Delhi	—	0	0.02		26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	—		0.02	—0.02	26.90
Mainpuri	—		0.04		27.07
Jhansi	—				36.17
Cawnpore	—	0	0.04	0.04	35.92
Allahabad	—	0	0.02	—0.02	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	—	0	0	0	3.68
Karachi	—	0	0	0	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner	—	0	0	0	11.79
Ajmer	—	0	0.02	0.02	20.65
Jaipur	—	0	0	0	24.21
Kotah	—	0	0	0	28.23
Mount Abu	—				80.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	—	0	0	0	14.39
Dwaraka	—				13.52
Veraval	—	0	0	0	18.80
Rajkot	—	0	0	0	26.29
Bhavnagar	—	0	0	0	21.20
Para	—				
Surat	—	0	0	0	40.87
Ahmedabad	—	0	0	0	28.83
Deesa	—	0	0	0	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch	—	0	0	0	29.20
Indore	—	0	0.02	—0.02	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	—				55.11
Saugor	—	0	0	0	44.95
Hoshangabad	—	0	0.02	—0.02	48.83
Khandwa	—	0	0.02	—0.02	29.63
Akola	—	0	0.03	—0.03	31.35
Amraoti	—	0	2.02	—0.02	33.05
Nagpur	—	0	0.07	—0.07	48.97
Chanda	—	0	0.10	—0.10	51.97
Raipur	—				50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	—	0	0.06	—0.06	60.63
Ratnagiri	—	0	0.12	—0.12	99.98
Mormugao	—	0	20.13	—1.18	22.23
Karwar	—	53.46	46.04	+1.39	22.35
Bombay Deccan	—	25.96	27.71	—8.83	70.63
Malegaon	—	30.63	28.64	+0.25	99.98
Ahmednagar	—	21.47	29.97	—5.89	94.95
Poona	—	44.72	44.76	—2.13	20.12
Sholapur	—	42.41	47.64		
Bijapur	—	43.83	46.67	+0.63	27.11
Belgaum	—			15.64	28.45
Hyderabad—		69.55	68.99	+0.6	20.90
Aurangabad	—	112.38	97.31	14.05	50.13
Nizamabad	—	89.15	89.58		
Indur	—	99.20	114.03	—4.	27.53
Hyderabad	—			—2.1	40,08
Malabar—		15.84	19.45	+0.03	
Mangalore	—	16.93	21.00	—1.54	32.27
Calicut	—	25.76	25.93	—2.51	
Cochin	3.09	23.35	17.12	+4.9	125.68
Trivandrum	0.34	14.17	43.43	05	117.16
Ceylon- Colombo		47.80	24.80	+3.39	114.51
Madras Excluding		28.01	36.74	—7.02	64.51
Malabar & Mysore		29.13	27.55	10.08	84.16
Masulipatam					
Bellary	—				
Cuddapah	—				
Madras	2.16	17.40	114.19	18534	41.59
Bangalore	—	112.78	97.69	16-44	20.51
Coimbatore	—	116.39	85.53	—2.74	31.23
Trichinopoly	0.08	102.79	39.25	16.72	50.74
Negapatam	2805	36.84	34.73	+9.23	54.93

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 2ND NOVEMBER, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 2nd November, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is more humid than usual in the extreme southeast. Temperature did not differ much from normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded over the extreme western parts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was above normal over most of the area; the minimum was lower than usual in the central parts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Sind and in defect in most parts of Rajputana. Minimum temperature was above normal in upper Sind and the north of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the north of Kathiawar and in defect generally in the rest of that area and locally in other parts. Minimum temperature was below normal in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is locally drier than usual. Minimum temperature was appreciably below normal nearly everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the central parts. Day temperature was above normal in the aforesaid area. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 89deg. .1 (1deg. above normal) and a minimum of 73deg. .0 (2deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is considerably drier than usual. Minimum temperature was markedly below normal over most of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is considerably drier than usual. Minimum temperature was markedly below normal over most of the division.

General Remarks.—The northeast monsoon is active in the south of the Peninsula and nearly general rain has fallen in southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. Local falls have also occurred in Malabar. The chief amounts are:—Calicut 1.12", Masulipatam 0.20", Madras 0.25", Trichinopoly 0.37" and Negapatam 0.40".

Forecast.—No large change.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

PLEA FOR CHEAP LOANS TO FARMERS.

INDIAN MEMBERS INTERVIEW MAHATMAJI

The members of the Royal Commission on agriculture visited on Tuesday morning the Technological Institute, the Veterinary College and Haffkine Institute.

In the afternoon they examined Mr. B. S. Patel and Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil of Agricultural College, Poona.

MR. PATEL'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. B. S. Patel, professor of agriculture, Poona, said research workers should be given travelling facilities for seeing and studying on the spot the research work being done on similar problems in different provinces in India and should be also required to go abroad to suitable research centres on study leave once or twice during first fifteen years of their service so as to keep themselves up-to-date on the methods of work. The research work as well as administration work in the presidency had developed to such an extent that witness thought it advisable to leave the administration work to the director and research work to a suitable joint director. Witness also suggested to raise fund for special research from the public and urged government to contribute certain amount within a certain limit so that it may be possible to raise good permanent fund from which various researches can be financed.

Referring to the administration of the educational system witness suggested a Board of Educaion to settle the course of various schools which should have adequate representation from the Agricultural Department. He also suggested the desirability of continuation of evening classes in agriculture for those who took to farming after leaving the primary school.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Witness then speaking on agricultural indebtedness said the cultivators could not afford to pay higher interest than 4 or 5 per cent. on their outlay and suggested to provide capital to the co-operative banks or land mortgage banks so that they may not loan to farmers at more than 5 per cent.

Witness then dwelt on cattle improvement which he said was slow and the buffalo the most important milch animal had been left to itself. He deplored the system of city milk supply which slowly but surely was sending the selected animals to slaughter houses particularly in Bombay and he therefore urged to start a farm for improving breads of buffalo without delay. The root cause of scarcity and dearness of milk was that milch cattle were not profitable. Unless an attempt was made to improve these and make them more profitable the whole industry may die out. The only remedy for this was to organise the producer who kept one or two buffaloes as a rule to keep a fortnightly or three weekly record of milk production fat content and feeding.

Witness finally suggested subsidiary occupation to farmers, viz:—spinning and weaving, rope making, fruit growing, basket making and vegetable drying.

In conclusion he suggested that district non-official organisation for all sort of social service in villages might be encouraged and also grants in proportion to the sum raised by them to carry out schemes affecting the socio-economics of rural life.

PLEA FOR PANCHAYATS.

Examined by the Chairman witness emphasised the importance of establishing local panchayats and also of an enquiry in regard to the litigation among farmers. He also suggested that the military dairy farm should be utilized by civil departments.

Replying to Prof. Ganguli witness said in his college they did not give practical demonstrations to students except the text books.

RAO BAHADUR PATIL'S EVIDENCE.

Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil, Acting Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, in his statement offered some useful sugestions. He said the present civilization tended towards raising the standard of life. In America one saw the labourer going in for piano, motor car, and vacuum cleaner, etc., by instalment system paying his future income. In England the miner was fighting hard to maintain his high standard of living. In India also the standard of living was rising. The cultivator was satisfied with simple food and scanty clothing. Contact with European civilization had brought in luxuries such as tea, sugar, finer clothing, etc. He however had bought these luxuries at the expense of necessary food. He cannot afford to have these luxuries and yet did not give them up. It seemed very necessary for Indians to adopt plainer life.

CREATE INTEREST IN RURAL LIFE.

The balance between food and non-food crops was distributed. Crops like cotton, sugar cane, coffee, tea and oil-seeds had displaced considerable area of jowar and bajri with the result that sufficient food was not raised. He did not subscribe to the view that cotton and sugarcane brought more profits. Since, in India, the rural interest predominated, the witness thought it necessary to create opinion in favour of rural life in all matters and discourage luxuries which were unnecessary. That would help the country to produce more food for her large population and would also produce more fodder for the cattle.

The Commission then adjourned till 10 a.m. to-day.

The Marquess of Linlithgow will spend Diwali holidays at Rajpipla as the guest of H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla. The other members would stay in Bombay and leave for Bangalore on Saturday next where they would commence taking evidence from Monday the 8th instant. After examining witnesses in different parts of India they would return to Bombay in March 1927.

SPINNING AND WEAVING IN RURAL AREAS.

MAHATMA'S INTERVIEW.

Mahatma Gandhi who came to Bombay on Tuesday morning had an interview soon after his arrival with Sir C. V. Mehta, Prof. N Ganguli, Sir Gangaram and Mr. B. S. Kamat. There was a prolonged discussion on the question of the possibility of introducing spinning and weaving as a source of spare time occupation in rural areas.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY, November 2.

S. S. "City of Benares," Capt. Anderson from New York.

S. S. "Mandala," Capt. Wittingham from London.

DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY, November 3.

S. S. "Ehrenfels," Capt. Khidlen, for Hamburg.

S. S. "Bandra," Capt. Hemmings, for Basreh.

S. S. "Havildar," Capt. Palmer, for Calcutta.

S. S. "Iris," Capt. Correson for Calcutta.

LOADING.

BOMBAY, November 2.

Steamer "Mandala," for Antwerp.

S. S. "City of Benares": The F. E. Campbell Coy.'s steamer "City of Benares," arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Mandala": The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Mandala," arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Ehrenfels": The L. Edward, Ld., steamer "Ehrenfels," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for, Hamburg, etc., with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. "Bandra": The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Bandra," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Basreh, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. "Havildar": The T. M. Coy.'s steamer "Havildar," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Iris": The S. W. and Coy.'s steamer "Iris," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon and Calcutta, with ballast.

RUBBER EXPORT COUPONS.

COLONIAL OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT FAVOURED.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

SINGAPORE.—The Colonial Office announcement with regard to the stored rubber export coupons has been favourably received here and is regarded as a compromise between the Views of the Home Advisory Committee who disliked interfering with the past rights and the Malayan Assessment Committee, the majority of which were understood to favour an immediate cancellation.

The Rubber authorities are pleased at the provision of six months' notice and consider that a few unused export rights will remain after the present quarter.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—POOR RESPONSE—NATURAL REACTION DUE.

LOCAL:—NO BUYERS—GENERAL SELLING.

BOMBAY, November 2.

Private cable advices:

New York:—"Journal of Commerce" estimate 17,500,000 bales.

New York:—May highest 13.24 (at the opening) lowest 13.10 (2.39 p.m.)

Liverpool:—Weather cold. Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt.

Manchester:—Cloth demand improving. American spinners selling more than production.

Liverpool:—Holding movement gaining ground South.

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York market opened steady, at an advance of about 8 pointss and kept on declining till 2.39 when prices registered a drop of 14 points since the opening, but towards the close the market improved and closed unchanged to 2 points lower than the previous close. The New Orleans market was closed on account of a holiday. The Liverpool market opened strong on better reports of Manchester, but seeing no response from America closed weak at a decline of 3 to 6 points.

The next Bureau Report will be published on Monday the 8th instant so far only one private estimate of the "Journal of Commerce" is received expecting the American crop of 17,500,000 bales. This estimate when compared with its last report a month back, shows an improvement of about 9 lakhs of bales during the whole month of October.

Every day private cables received here state that the holding movement is gaining ground, but we fail to understand that even in spite of various corporations coming out with big finance to the rescue of the cotton growers, the nature of the recent improvement in the prices of American cotton is not impressive. Can it not be construed that the holding movement has so far saved the market from a preponderous fall in prices? It is certain that cotton is there and some day it must be sold. The spinners are well aware of the abundance of supplies and we think after a certain advance they will refuse to buy, in view of the trade prospects being not bright.

At the moment it appears that the market has an upward trend, but we doubt it will attain higher levels without occasional natural reactions.

LOCAL MARKET.

Grave warning has been sounded by Sir Purshottamdas at the annual meeting of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., stating that owing to the bad parity of prices of Indian cotton as compared with those of Americans, no export business has been done so far and we are afraid if this parity is not put soon i

Following a poor response from America, the Marwari Bazar opened Rs below last close. A the opening some shroffs sold but the market well absorbed the Bazar opened R5 below this market may in order one day this market may collapse and it wil lbe late in the day to put our house in order:

in order one day fast close. At the opening some shroffs sold but the market well absorbed the offerings. However, on renewed selling orders again coming to the front market gave way and closed barely steady as under: this market may collapsse and it will be late in the day to put our house in order:

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach				
Apl-May	258 1-2	258 1-2	255	255 1 2
Oomra				
Dec-Jan.	244	244	242 1-2	242 1-2
Bengal				
Dec-Jan.	210 1-2	210 1-2	209	209

SEWRI.

Sampin closed this morning at Yen 178.10, 181.60 and 183.90 for November, February and May deliveries. These rates being compared shows a drop of Yen 1.80, 2.60, and 2.90 respectively.

Liverpool opened 3 points higher against expectation of unchanged prices. Our market for Broach opened at R255 1|2 and improved a bit but soon became weak and closed as under. Some transactions are put through at one rupee higher than December|January. March Bengals were also quoted at one rupee higher over December|January rates. 4

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach				
Apl-May	255 1-2	256 1-4	254 1-2	254 1-2
Oomra				
Dec-Jan.	241	241 1-2	240	240
Bengal				
Dec-Jan.	209	209 1-2	208	208

HOLIDAYS:—Owing to the Diwali holidays on the 4th, 5th and 6th instant our market will be open as follows:

Thursday from noon upto 3 p.m.,

Friday from noon until 5 p.m. and again at night.

Saturday from noon until 2 p.m.

CLOTH MURAT BUSINESS.

Every eye is focussed on the Murat business in cloth market and it is believed that at reduced rates some important business will be put through. It is reported that a sale of six thousand bales is effected at a price of R0|13|6. Bombay Dyeings are also said to have sold 7,000 bales at an average price of R0|13|3. Some important business is also reported in Mill Khadi at R0|13. Sassoons are said to have sold so far some five thousand bales at a price of about R|13. Many more transactions are keenly awaited in the near future.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, November 2.

In full-pressed Bales	2 days	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh		1,797	5,197
Central India		6,273	8,855
Barsi and Nagar ..		449	1,287
Hyderabad-Gaorani ..		110	201
Berar	59	1,728	4,374
Central Provinces ..		616	2,033
Total Oomras ..	59	10,964	21,647
Dholera		2,519	6,564
N.W. Provinces		2,442	12,888
Rajputana		5,493	1,799
Sind-Punjab		2,920	6,752
Broach		77	2
Coompta & Dharwar	49	5,553	11,265
Westerns-Northerns	200	6,861	5,226
Cocoanada		202	1,290
Tinnevely and Cambodia ..	326	4200	6,214
Persian		1,879	963
American		16,120	138
Egyptian and African		12,008	18,926
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			
Total		634 71,238	93,674

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st. Sept. to 28th. Oct. yesterday.	This year	Last year
Europe	679	39,382	59,901
Japan & China	3000 ..	14,303	43,163
Coast Ports		2,070	3,794
Up-country by Rail. ..		17,812	1,030
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		810	9,129
Total	..3,679	74,377	1,17,017

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

	To-Day's Price.
December	12.57—.01
January	12.67—.02
March	12.92
May	13.15—.01
July	13.38—.01
Middling Spot	12.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

Day's Receippts at all U. S. Ports 98,000÷24,000

Day's Expoprts to Great Britain 85,000÷59,000

Day's Exports to the Continent 135,000÷124,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

January	Holiday.
March	Holiday.
Middling Spot	Holiday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1.

November	6.75—.05
December	6.78—.06
January	6.84—.06
February	6.86—.06
March	6.91—.05
April	6.93—.05
May	7.00—.05
June	7.02—.05
July	7.08—.05
August	7.11—.05
September	7.14—.03
October	7.18—.03
November	7.18—.03
Middling Spot	7.04÷.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 1.

	To-day's sales. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200
NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:— (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
January	12.67÷.21
March	12.89÷.17
May	13.15÷.22
NEW YORK NOON CALL—	
January	12.67÷.21
March	12.91÷.19
May	13.16÷.23
NEW ORLEANS 10.45 A.M.— Market was closed to-day.	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1

November	13.22÷.03
December	13.17÷.01
January	13.12—.01
February	13.11—.02
March	13.10—.03
April	13.08—.03
May	13.07—.03
June	13.06—.01
July	13.05
August	13.03
September	13.13
October	13.28
November	13.20÷.20
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	15.30÷.25

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 1.

	To-day's closing.
Scinde Good	4.90÷.15
Scinde Fully Good	5.20÷.15
Scinde Fine	5.50÷.15
Bengal Good	5.00÷.15
Bengal Fully Good	5.60÷.15
Bengal Fine	5.60÷.15
Oomra Good	5.75÷.15
Oomra Fully Good	6.05÷.15
Oomra Fine	6.35÷.15
Broach Good	5.60÷.15
Broach Fully Good	6.00÷.15
Broach Fine	6.40÷.15

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Week Ending. 30/10/26
Total in Sight	6,652,000 bales.
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	313,000 bales.
East Indian Cotton, Visible Supply	46,000 bales.
American Cotton, Visible Supply	5,095,000 bales.
Other Cotton, Visible Supply	459,000 bales
Total Sales	41,000 bales.
East Indian Cotton Sales	100 bales.
Total Speculation.	
Total Exported.	
East Indian Cotton, Exported.	
East Indian Cotton Stock	9,000 bales.
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	2,200 bales
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	800 bales.
East Indian Cotton Imports	1,000 bales.
East Indian Cotton Speculation.	
American Cotton Afloat	242,000 bales.
East Indian Cotton Afloat	4,000 bales.
Total Afloat	416,000 bales.
Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton	449,000 bales.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 1.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
Jan/Feb shipment value 55/3.
Rozario Santa Fe per 62½ lb:—
Jan/Feb shipment value 56/6.
Market.—Inactive.
Wheat, Australian:—
Jan/Feb. shipment value 58/.
Market:—Inactive
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Nov/Dec shipment value 59.
Oct/Nov shipment L'pool offered 58/4½.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 1.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
Nov/Dec. per cwt. 17/3.
Jan/March per cwt. 17/6.
July/Sept. per cwt 16/3
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No 25, c & f Bombay:—
Jan/Mar per cwt 17/7
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Karachi:—
Jan/March per cwt 17/7-3/4

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 1.

Linseed, Calcutta ton:—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £17/10/0.
Apl/May shipment sellers £16/15/0.

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:—
December delivery sellers 30/9.
Jan/April delivery sellers 30/9.

LINSEED.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Jan/Feb shipment Hull paid £15/0/0.
Market.—Quiet and rather easier.
Linseed Bombay:—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £18.5/8.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 1.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Nov/Dec shipment quoted £7-3/4.
Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Nov/Dec. shipment sellers £16/0/0.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold ton:—
Nov/Dec shipment nominal £17 7/8.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Nov/Dec. shipment sellers £19 1/4.
Dec/Jan. shipment sellers £18 1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 1.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot:—16 5/16.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 1.

Smoked Sheets, Standard Ribbed, lb. spot.
Buyers sh. 1/8-1/2d.
Sellers sh. 1/8-5/8d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot.—
Buyers sh. 1/8-1/8d.
Sellers sh. 1/8-1/4d.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Ready.—57/8/0.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 57/5, highest 57/12, at 6 p.m. 57/2.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 55/12, highest 56/4, at 6 p.m. 55/14.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 1/12/0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 2/8/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 1.

	To-day's price.
Copper, English best Selected	£64 5/8
Copper Braziers	£73 1/2
Yellow Metal	£68 1/2
Spelter Hard	£30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£17 1/8
Tin Block	£292 1/4

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

B. C. RATE.
Bank's selling T. T. 1|5 25|32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1|5 13|16.
LONDON.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32 ready.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8 15th Nov.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Mail.
Bank's buying 3 mos 1/6 11/32 January/February.
NEW YORK.
Bank's selling T. T. 278 1¼.
Bank's buying T T 276 1/2
Bank's buying D. D. 275 1½.
Bank's buying 3 mos. 270 1½.
PARIS.
Bank's selling D D 1060.
Bank's buying D D 1140.
Bank's selling DD 165 1/2.
JAPAN.
Bank's selling D D 135 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 days 132 3|4.
HONG-KONG.
Bank's selling D D 131 1/4.
SHANGHAI.
Bank's seling D D 165 1/2.
SINGAPORE.
Bank's selling D D 157 1/2.
JAVA.
Bank's selling D. D. 89 5|8.
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.84 11/16 1st inst.
London—Japan 2/0 1/4 1st inst.
London—Paris 152.00 1st inst.
London—Belgium 34.83 1st inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 1st inst.
London—Italy 112.00 1st inst.
London—Prague 164.00 1st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange Dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 27/32
Bank Demand	1/5 7/8
Doc Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 3/16
Fcs. Demand	1070
American Dollars	277 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	131 1/4
Shanghai	165 1/2
Japan	135 1/2
Singapore	157 1/2
Market steady.	—

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 1.

T T Berlin on London	20.38
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11-5/8
T T Brussels on London	unreceived
T T Madrid on London	unreceived
T T Milan on London	unreceived
T T Berne on London	25.12
T T Paris on London	unreceived

London, Nov. 1.

The London Stock Exchange remained closed to-day.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 1

Gold £4-4-11½ 1st inst.
Silver London Ready 24 15/16 1st inst.
Silver London Forward 24 9/16 1st inst.
Silver New York Ready 53 5/8 cts. 1st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 25/32 per cent 1st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 7/8 per cent. 1st inst.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent
Money:—Call 3/4 per cent 3 mos 2 per cent 6 mos. 3 per cent 12 mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Nov. 1.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 25/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 7/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Sovereigns ready 13/8/6.
Sovereigns forward 13/8/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/14/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/8/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/8/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 57/10/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 57/2/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 55/15/0.

London, Nov. 1.

Bar gold ready s. 84/11 1/2d.
Silver ready d. 24/15.
Silver forward d. 24/9
TONE OF SILVER.
Dull, India bought for immediate shipment, stock for this shipment being very short caused rise, China doing nothing.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 1.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4.11½.

London, Nov. 1.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 3/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 p.c.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 1.

Silver:—Bazars bought. Small offerings. Market closed uncertain.
Spot 24 15/16 plus 1/8.
Forward 24.9/16.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 1.

Demand Bills 484.18 —.19.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	55 8 0
Brass English	1	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1½	55 8 0
Brass English	1-3/4	55 12 0
Brass English	2	55 12 0
Brass German	3/4 to 2	54 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	57 8 0
Copper German	3/4	57 12 0
Copper German	1	57 12 0
Copper German	1¼	57 12 0
Copper American	1½	58 4 0
Copper American	1.3/4	58 4 0
Copper American	2	58 4 0
Japanese Copper Bars		
Panchteka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		75 4 0
Lead country		24 0 0
Lead Rangooni		26 0 0
Kogen Brass Metal	3/4 to 1	53 8 0
Kogen Brass	1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2	53 8 0
German Copper	1½ to 1¾ to 2	57 12 0
American Copper	¾ to 1, 1¼	58 4 0
English Copper	3/4 to 2	57 12 0

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Ready:—21/8/0.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/8/0, highest 21/8/3, at 6 p.m. 21/8/6.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/8/0, highest 21/8/3, at 6 p.m. 21/8/6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

READY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

	Ready.
Broach M. G. Fine	275/285
Bengal M. G. F. G.	205/215
Khandesh	190/225
Akola/Khamgaon	215/240
Nagpur	235/270
Jalna/Aurangabad	200/230
Sanavad/Khandwa	210/230
Punjab/American	290/305
Adoni	225/250
Bijapur	225/245
Bagalkot	250/260
Coompta	280/300
Tirupur	290/320

SILVER MARKET.

BOMBAY, November 2.

The silver market opened steady this morning but there was not much enthusiasm and prices ruled easy throughout the day and finally closed as under:

1st Settlement R57|6.
2nd Settlement R56|3.
Gold has been steady at R21|8.

BOMBAY LINSEED AND WHEAT.

BOMBAY, November 2.

There was very little business passing in linseed market however the undertone was steady. Market closed for May settlement at R9|12|3.

Wheat market is rather weak and owing to absence of buyers prices registered a slight drop. The tendency of the market is rather easy and the market closed for May settlement at R7|6|9.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Nov. 2.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 3
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full weight)		34/40 In:—
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 15 0
Century 91½-92½	,,	0 15 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 15 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 0
Phoenix	,,	0 15 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 14 9
Kalamardan	,,	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)		No. 5202/5303
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 15 9
Hindustani Mill	,,	0 15 6
David Mill	,,	0 15 6
Appolo	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 15 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar		34.42 In:—
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 14 0
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 0
Globe	,,	0 13 6
Rachael	,,	0 14 0
Palkhi	,,	0 14 0
Maher	,,	0 14 0
LEPAD.—		.....
Spring	,,	0 14 6
Textile	,,	0 14 6
Century	,,	0 14 0
Maher	,,	0 14 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 6
Mun Mills	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 3
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mills	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	2 14 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	,,	4 0 0
Century	,,	4 6 0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 6 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 8 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 8 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7 10 0
Hindustan	,,	8 0 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 14 0
SAHITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 6
Textile	,,	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 6 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 4 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12.13.14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Great	,,	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 2 6
Tata	,,	1 2 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Nov. 2

..JUTE.

Albion ..	490	Howrah ..	42
Alliance ..	508	India ..	..
Alexandra ..	..	Kamarhatty	635
Anglo-India	400	Kankanarrah	500
Auckland ..	276	Kelvin ..	815
Barnagore ..	194	Khardah ..	480
Bally ..	185	Kinnison	1,000
Birla ..	9/12	Lansdowne	280
Belvedere ..	530	Lawrence ..	605
Budge-Budge	500	Lothian ..	475
Caledonian ..	550	Naihati ..	477
Chapdani ..	157	National	31/9
Clive ..	37/2	New Central	583
Craig ..	4/8	Northbrook	54/8
Cheviot ..	293	Nudea ..	44
Dalhousie ..	435	Orient ..	246
Delta ..	546	Presidency ..	8/4
Empire ..	53	Reliance ..	68/8
Fort Gloster	809	Soorah ..	27
Fort William	304	Standard ..	470
Gondalpara ..	970	Union ..	570
Gourepore	700	Waverly ..	7
Hukumchand	13	HESSIAN ..	15/8
Hooghly ..	78	JUTE ..	57/3

COAL.

Agra United	..	Gusick & Musalia	10/10
Bowaria	..	Katras Jherriah	72 /8
Bengal Nagpur	..	Kurdi	5/4
Dunbar ..	..		
Keshavram Cotton		Neetooria	..
New Ring ..	..	New Kendah	5/14
Burnakur ..	22/4	Raneegunge	54/4
Bokaro Ramgur	17/10	Samla Kendra	9/10

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.	..	I. Standard Wagon	
B.I. Corporn.	..	Marshalls	..
B.I. „ D.	..	Madon Theatres	3/4
Burma Corp	..	Scindia Steam	..
C.P. Cement	..	Titagar Paper	..
Howra Oil	..	Thorney Croft	1/12
Hume Pipe	..	Imperial Bank	1,400
I.I. Still ..	6/4	„ Conty.	365

Remarks:—

Jute shares firm Government securities remained unchanged. 3½ per cent. Govt. Paper 77/9, 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108/8, 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 89.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
INSIST ON HAVING IT.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, ... London, England.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Royal Agricultural Commission, Secretariat.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3.10 p.m.
Gymkhana Sports, Esplanade Maidan, 3.30 p.m.
Prof. Wadia's second lecture on "Gold Bullion Standard," Mr. K. Natarajan presiding, C. Jehangir Hall, 6.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 4.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails of October 21, due at 3 a.m.
Members of the "Saraswati Sangeetha Sabha," Bombay, stage "Galawa" in Tamil in aid of the All-India Deshabandhu Memorial Fund. Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, at 5 p.m.
Election meeting at Parel Village, 9 p.m., Mr. J. M. Mehta presiding. (Speakers: Messrs. Kher, Khare, Dr Deshmukh and others).

SATURDAY, November 6.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails leaves at 2.30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Port Said at 9 p.m. on the 31st ultimo and left there at 1.30 a.m. the following day.

GOGHARI VISA SHRIMALI JAIN DISPENSARY.

The total number of Jain patients treated during October last at the above Dispensary, were 1,025; out of which 443 were males 317 were females; and 265 were children.

RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ.

The installation of Sri Rama Pattabhishekar Patam will take place in the Samaj premises at Deokarbhai Mansion, Parel on Thursday, 4th November at 8.30 a.m. The ceremony will be preceded by a big procession from Shorab Mansion.

TO DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of gramophone records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. A programme of gramophone records will be broadcast at 7 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. wavelength 387 metres.

PROF. WADIA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public lecture at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) when Prof. Pestonji Wadia will speak on "The Gold Bullion Standard" and Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

F. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following persons are elected to represent B. P. C. C. from this Ward:—(1) Mr. D. M. Deshpande; (2) Mr. Girjabai Bhatt; (3) Mr. S. D. Kusgaoker; (4) Mr. A. A. Alve; (5) Mr. V. A. Desai; (6) Mr. D. R. Marjeker; (7) Mr. Sh. Chawan; (8) Sk. Gharpure; (9) P. J. Manjrekar; (10) Manilal D. Nanavaty.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimani, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 10th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Friday the 5th November 1926, being a Post Office holiday on account of Diwali, the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G. P. O. for the homeward English mail closing an Saturday the 6th November 1926.

(1) Unreged. correspondence upto 12 noon on Saturday.

(2) Unreg. correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 12 noon to 1 p.m. on Saturday.

(3) Regd. correspondence upto 7.00 p.m. on Thursday.

Regd. correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 7-0 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. on Saturday.

(4) Registered correspondence for U. K. only with a late fee of annas 4 on each article from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturday.

(5) Parcels upto. 6.00 p.m. on Thursday.

(6) Money Orders upto 3.00 p.m. on Thursday.

Posting at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the G. P. O. before the above mentioned hours. No late-fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town sub-Offices.

Friday the 5th November 1926, will be a post Office holiday on account of Diwali. All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O., Ballard Pier and town offices, will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The undermentioned telegraph branches of the combined offices will however remain open and work as usual:—

1. Colaba; 2. Fort St. Booking Office; 3. Masjid; 4. Mazgaon; 5. Byculla; 6. Girgaon; 7. M. Hill; 8. Tardeo; 9. Parel 10. Sewri; 11. Dharavi; 12. Bandra; 13. Mahim Jail Road.

The remaining combined offices will be entirely closed on that day.

SAME OLD REPLY AGAIN!

The President, Railway Mandal, Belgaum, has been informed by the G. I. P. authorities that no concession tickets to third class passengers can be issued during the coming Christmas holidays.

G. I. P. RY.

MAIN LINE ELECTRIFICATION.

CAUSE OF SLOW SERVICE.

Instead of a joyous welcome by the residents of Bombay as was generally anticipated due to the electrification on the main line of the G. I. P. Loco Service from Terminus to Thana the service is being met with severe complaints. The complaints mostly centre round the delay in traffic as compared with that of the Harbour line which takes a Thana passenger either way in about 55 minutes as against about an hour and quarter that a train on the main line is said to be taking.

Enquiries on this matter made by a representative of this paper shows that the truth of the complaint is not questioned, but why this should be so, is accounted for as under: It is held that the fact of the electric trains having to run side by side with the steam trains is mainly reponsible for this delayed journeys. It is understood that the electrically driven trains are capable of giving good speed, greater than that of the steam-driven ones, and to run the former head speed means mitigation in the latter traffic because of the overcrowding in electric trains to the inconvenience of the passengers themselves. This accounts for the insufficient number of rakes for the electric service, and until the whole line is served with the electric trains the present sort of passenger traffic is bound to go on.

The supposition that the authorities have no rolling stock to meet the actual necessities and that the same are awaiting importation does not seem to be true. But what our representative learns is that there are enough rakes of the steam trains lying idle and they are being converted to suit the electric ones. How long this would take is not yet certain. It appears that the question of importing the whole stock brand new would mean considerable financial outlay and in the existing circumstances the administration is not going to take the risk.

In short the abandonment of the local steam service is a question of time and so soon as this is achieved the complaint of longer time journey would vanish as the electric trains would then be able to run in its actual speed, lending to quicker transportation facilities.

LUXURY TRAVEL IN INDIA.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MAIL SERVICE.

Luxury travel in this country has been non-existent in spite of the up-to-date traffic facilities afforded by the various Railway Companies or Corporations. The scheme of a projected "Indian Imperial Mail" Service provides this absent factor in Indian travels. The projected scheme has materialised and the first run is on Friday morning at eleven o'clock.

The latest information on this head goes to show that the trains have already been completely filled up and are of the exact type of the trains that take passengers between Marseilles and Bolougne. It is understood that the first run of the "Indian Imperial Mail" will be a full-berthed one.

NO EXTENSION TO MADRAS.

It is also understood that there is no probability of extending this sort of luxury ride to Madras, and the higher-class passenger traffic to that southern metropolis is not as great as to encourage the railway authorities to take up a scheme of this proportion. The rates fixed from Bombay to Calcutta by the "Indian Imperial Maill" is Rs. 25-8 over the ordinary obtainable first-class rate and surcharge is considered sufficient to cover the interest on the capital involved on a remunerative basis. It is expected that the whole scheme would be a remunerative one.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)

NEW YORK MARKET

JANUARY.

2nd November, 1926

New York Cotton Market is closed.

LIVERPOOL MARKET JANUARY.,

JANUARY.

2nd November, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	6.84
To-day's Opening Rate	6.87
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	6.92
Difference	+.08
Sewri	254-8
Khandi	254.0

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

MR. M. P. DASTUR'S TRAGIC END.

LOSS OF A FAMOUS PARSI CRICKETER.

KARACHI, Nov. 2.

Mr. M. P. Dastur, one of the Karachi's most prominent cricketers, who played in the first and final matches against the M.C.C. team was killed at ten o'clock this morning as the result of a motor cycle accident. Mr. Dastur was riding at a moderate speed on a motor cycle along McLeod Road and in endeavouring to avoid a Makrani pedestrain near a sharp corner came upon a gharry going in the opposite direction. He appears to have applied his brakes suddenly to avoid a collision with the gharry and the result was that he was thrown from his motor cycle turning a somersault and sustaining serious injuries to his neck and head.

The injured man was taken to the Civil Hospital immediately by a passing car but on examination life was found to be extinct. Mr. Dastur was a bachelor, 30 years of age, and was carrying on business in Karachi as an agent for various English firms. He played with considerable credit in the last Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament and his performances in the recent M. C. C matches in Karachi were highly spoken of by the visiting team. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning after the arrival of the late Mr. Dastur's relatives, who had left for Sukkur by last night's mail train.—A.P.

AT HOME TO M. C. C.

SPEECHES ON "BRIGHT CRICKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 30.

On Thursday evening Mr. Gilligan and members of the M. C. C. Team were entertained to an "At Home" by the President and members of the Moslem Gymkhana, on the Muslim Gymkhana Tennis courts, which had been tastefully decorated for the purpose. Leading members of the various communities had been invited to the function and a pleasant evening was passed.

Besides the members of the M. C. C. Team, the dsitinguished guests present included Major and Mrs. Helio, the Afghan Consul, Mir Aycob, Ghulamali Chagla, Mahomedali, Tyabali, Hatni Bhai Homi, A. G. Advani, G. H. Lalvain, W. B Myatt and K. Punhya. The members of the M. C. C. Team and the European Team were scattered all over the place forming small groups of fours and fives.

MR. CHAGLA MAKES A SPEECH.

Departing from the convention Mr. Ghulamali G. Chagla, the President of the Muslim Gymkhana, made a short and witty speech, in which he advanced the arguments of those in support of Bright Cricket. Addressing Mr. Gilligan, he said that he did not like the worry in which crickteers adopted stone-walling tactics. The careful playing back of ball after ball had no fascination for him. What he wanted was to see the balls hit at; plenty of boundary hits to stir enthusiasm among the spectators. If he had his way—any batsmna, who did not get 50 runs in half an hour would be sent back to the pavilion he would make a rule that for every maiden over bowled, the batting side would forfeit fine runs to the opponents. (Hearty laughter) However he was only placing forward the views of the spectators.

Touching the M C. C. Team, more personally, he expressed the very great pleasure, and he regarded it also as a great honour they had of entertaining them. The members of the M. C. C. Team had captured the hearts of the people of Karachi. He expressed the hope that though this was the first it would not be the last time Karachi would have the honour of welcoming the Team of M. C. C. players.

MR. GILLIGAN'S REPLY

Mr. Gilligan gave Mr. Chagla, a reply in a similar vein and said that he considered, that a man who makes 49 runs, in 20 minutes, should have another 51 minutes added to his score immediately. (Much laughter.) He said that he had very carefully taken the note of Mr. Chagla's remarks, and would make a point of it, on his return to England, to place the matter for consideration, before the committee of the M. C. C. (More laughter.) Then he went on to say that he and the members of his Team had much appreciated the way in which, they had been treated during their sojourn in Karachi. Speaking of Cricket he said that he had found the standard in Karachi, to be very high, and not only that but the spirit in which the game was played here was in all respects the correct spirits. He could not wish to meet Teams, who played in a better spirit. He thanked the President and members of the Muslim Gymkhana, on behalf of himself, and the members of the Team for the honour which had been done to them, which he said would always be remembered.

After the speeches were made, the guests moved freely with those present. The happy fnuction came to an end by the distribution of prizes to Ghulam Mahomed, (a silver flower vase) Abdullah (a coat), Ebrahim (a Silver Powder Box), by Mr. Gilligan.

M. C. C. ARRIVES AT RAWALPINDI.

RAWALPINDI, Nov. 2.

The M. C. C. Team arrived here this morning from Karachi. They were met at the station by representatives of the Rawalpindi Club and some military officers. The latter had been deputed by General Sir Alexander Cobbe who has invited Gilligan, captain of the team to be his guest during his stay here.

Seen shortly before he left, Gilligan said all members of the team were doing quite well. The cool climate of Pindi came to them as a pleasant change after the heat and dust of Karachi, and they all looked forward to some good cricket during, the next few days.

ALLEGED CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

A VERSOVA TRAGEDY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Nov. 2.

Failing in his adventure for illicit intercourse with a woman at mid-night on November 1, which was made impossible by the timely intervention of her brother Padma, Namdeo Mahadeo, the alleged assailant, a fisherman of Versova, fetched an oar from his house and struck at the head of Padma with the result that Padma died on the spot at the first stroke.

It is alleged that Namdeo Mahadeo entered into the house of Ramoo, wife of Moti at mid-night for illicit intercourse. The woman did not yield and she and her son chased him while one Padma, brother of the woman, turned to the aid of his sister. After some altercation had taken place between the parties Namdeo, it is alleged to have fetched an oar from his house and hit it in the head of Padma. Padma fell down at the first stroke and expired almost instantaneously.

Information reached the police at Andheri, who sent the deceased for post mortem examination. Namdeo, the alleged assailant, was arrested by the Sub Inspector, Andheri, and put on trial before the City First Class Magistrate, Bandra, for culpable homicide under Section 304 I.P.C.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'SHOSPITAL FUND

A meeting of the Ladies Committee of Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund was held on 5th October at the Secretariat, under the presidency of Mrs. Palmer.

Mrs. Palmer announced that Lady Jeejeebhoy had sent her a cheque for Rs. 500 as her donation to the Fund. She then called upon the Conveners of the Sub-Committees for their report.

Mrs. Manecklal Premchand, in the absence through illness of Mrs. Kania, Convener of the Students Sub-Committee stated that the students of the local Colleges were organising theatrical entertainments, and the St. Xavier and Elphinstone Colleges had arranged the same for 3rd and 15th December respectively.

Mrs. F. A. Vakil, convener of the Publicity Sub-Committee, and Mrs. Shuffi Trebji, Convener of the School Committee, made some statements.

Mrs. P. M. Kanga, Convener of the Mills Sub-Committee, stated that she had had letters sent under the signature of Mrs. Palmer to the Mill Agents, and proprietors of workshops and factories as also to commercial and banking institutions to afford her and her helpers facilities to visit and address their employees and to make collections. The response had been gratifying and she hoped to be able to make the Mills collections on the 15th October, the usual pay-day. She however appealed for more helpers. The collection would be taken to the Central Bank of India, as Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala and Mr. R. P. Masani had kindly allowed the collection boxes to be lodged in the Bank's Strong-Room. Mrs. Kanga reported that some of the jobbers at the mills had asked that the work people should be represented on the Hospital Committees. The suggestion was approved and it was agreed to forward it to the proper authorities. Mr. Kanga further added that she was forwarding appeals to the various lodges also.

Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, Convener of the Cinema Sub-Committee then made her report.

The Chairman then announced that the next meeting would be held on Friday, the 12th November at 5-30 p.m. or some day the week following.

VICEROY AT JAJJA.

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

After spending yesterday at Bahawalpur City, His Excellency the Viceroy left for Jajja for a duck shoot. On arrival at the railway station in the morning their Excellencies were received by His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur.

There was a state banquet at Nur Mahal in honour of His Excellency. His Highness in proposing the health of their Excellencies recalled the record of his family and the state from the early East India Company days to the Great War and took the occasion solemnly to pledge himself and his house and his state to the service of the crown as a sacred duty and a valued privilege.—A. P.

M. C. C'S PROGRAMME AT RAWALPINDI.

RAWALPINDI, Nov. 2.

The programme of the M.C.C. Team at Rawalpindi is as follows:—

November 3rd and 4th M.C.C. versus Europeans of the Rawalpindi District and N. W. F. Province.

November 5th and 6th Rawalpindi District and N.W.F. Province (Europeans and Indians combined).

Play will commence at 10.30 a.m. and stumps will be pulled up at 5-30 p.m.

TEAMS.

Europeans will be captained by Lt.-Col. S L. Wace and their team (in order of going in) will consist of the following players:—Lt.-Col. S. L. Wace (Captain), H. P. B. Webster, R. E. S. Yeldham, F. J. Matthess, Captain L. A. Alexander, S. S. Skip, Captain J. E. Skinner, W. Enderby, J. J. C. Cocks, Major R. D. Inskip, Captain C. B. Barlow. Wyatt and Boyes will stand down for the M.C.C.—A.P.

FRAUD ON A FIRM OF BANKERS.

HINDU YOUTH SENTENCED.

Gopalrao Kulkarni, a young-looking Maratha was placed before Mr. H. B. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday afternoon on a charge of cheating Omkarmal Nemaji, a firm of Marwari Bankers at Parsi Gulli in respect of Rs. 1,500. Mr R. P. Thanawalla, the Police Prosecutor appeared for the Crown while Mr. Y. S. Chowdhary conducted the defence.

The prosecution alleged that on October 1, the firm of Messrs. Omkarlal Nemaji received a post card purporting to have been sent by their Belgaum Constituent Messrs. Shrimal Punamchand asking Omkarmal to pay Rs. 1,500 and credit the same to their (Shrimal's) account. The letter was followed by a telegram on the 2nd October. The accused called on the firm with a card from Shrimal Punamchand and demanded the amount which was paid to him by the firm. Some days later, the Belgaum firm came to know of the fraud and wrote immediately to the Bombay firm not to pay any money to Gopalrao. They stated in that letter that Gopalrao had made similar attempts to cheat them also. Omkarmal sent his munim to Belgaum to inquire about the accused but he could not be traced. He was however found on October 1st a: Hanuman Galli where he was arrested by the police and Rs. 1175 were recovered from him.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charges and prayed for mercy.

The pleader for the accused requested His Worship to give the accused a chance.

Mr. Thanawalla pressed for a deterrant sentence in view of the fact that such offences had increased in the city for some time past.

The Magistrate however sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 700 in default six month's imprisonment.

CADELL ROAD ACCIDENT.

MR GEE'S FATAL RIDE

At about 7 p.m. on Monday night Hari Kuvar, chauffeur, was driving an Armstrong Siddeley car with Mrs. N. M Dumasia inside, along the Cadell Road from Bombay to Juhu. A motor combination ridden by Mr. C. R. King, a fireman in the G.I.P. Workshops at Matunga, was also driving along the same road from Mahim to Bombay with Mr. Herbert Gee, another fireman of the same workshop, seated in the side car.

It is alleged, that when the motor car and the combination came in close proximity of each other in front of Mr. Dhanjibhoy Ratansi Sethna's bungalow on the Cadell Road, the cyclist swerved to his right resulting in the side car coming in contact with the left mud-guard of motor car which, it is stated, was on the right side of the road.

Mr. King was thrown off his seat, receiving minor injuries, while Mr. Gee who was in the side car sustained a fracture of one of his legs and a lacerated wound on the back of his left ear. Two Europeans who appeared on the scene removed them to the St. George's Hospital, where, it is ascertained, Mr. King was progressing favourably. Mr. Gee, however, succumbed to the injuries at about 9 p.m. yesterday (Tuesday) morning.

Inspector Bird and Sub-Inspector Hakim visited the scene of the occurrance and inquiries are in progress.

The inquest which was to be held touching the death of the deceased, Mr. Gee, on Tuesday afternoon has been postponed to 10 a.m. on the 16th inst.

BURGLAR SENT TO JAIL.

Mr. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate passed orders on Tuesday morning on three accused persons Ashakalli Sayadalli, Ramnath Belocan, and Kamrudin Moulanux, who had been concerned in a case of housebreaking and theft of property valued at R416 in a chawl at Tardeo, on the 20th September last.

Inspector Barodia stated that in the course of their investigation into the burglary, an empty cash box, was found and on further inquiries being instituted, accused No. 2 was arrested at the shop of a Marwari who identified accused Nos. 2 and 3 as the persons who had entrusted some ornaments to him for melting purposes. Accused No. 1 was arrested on the statements made by accused No. 3.

His Worship in passing orders, discharged the first accused for want of sufficient evidence. Having regard to the fact that the two remaining accused had been in custody for seven weeks, his Worship sentenced them to two months' rigorous imprisonment apiece.

JEWELLERY BOX MISSING.

Dattu Tukaram Annamalai, and another were placed by Sergeant Graveson before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court and their remand into police custody till November 8 was applied as police inquiries were incomplete.

In the remand application it was stated that one Ramsarandas Anand who arrived at Bombay per s.s. "Karagola" had entrusted his 18 packages to Annamalai who had undertaken to bring them at his (Ramsaramdas,) house. Annamalai had engaged the second and the third accused for the purpose. When the packages were brought to the house of complainant, one of the boxes containing jewellery and ornaments of the value of Rs. 1145 belonging to the complainant's wife was found missing. As on the complainant's inquiries the accused could not give a satisfactory account of the missing box, he reported the matter to the police who arrested the accused. The person and belongings of the accused were searched, but the missing property was not found. As inquiries were yet incomplete the remand was applied for.

The magistrate granted the application.

Men & Matters.

A Ceylon Magistrate was to have tried, a few days ago, a man on remand on a charge of culpable homicide and causing grievous hurt to his cook. The man did not turn up at the appointed hour and the Magistrate waited and yarned for half an hour; when news was brought that, as the accused was being escorted to the Court by the police, he had stopped at a rest house for tea. The genial Magistrate, however, was not indignant. He only took the next case first. The accused was a European. That was it.

* * * * *

In reply to one of the questions which our representative asked him the other day the Acting Manager of the Bombay Electriec Supply and Tramways Company, did not give a very satisfactory explanation regarding the proposed loop line round, the Bhatia Bag. Mr. Trollip said that the proposition had been engaging the attention of the Company for some time, but it was "found to be not feasible." We are not told whether there is any engineering difficulty about laying the loop line.

* * * * *

Assuming that there are no insurmountable difficulties, the proposed system would alone solve the present difficulty of meeting the every-day rush at Bori Bunder, especially in the evenings. The section between Colaba and the Museum is served by a couple of cars only and serves well the requirements of the public. In the same way, if a loop line is laid between the Bhatia Bag, on the one hand, and rounding the subterranean lavatory, the section between Bori Bunder and Museum would be served by a few cars moving in circuit from the Museum East to Museum West, and if another loop line is laid rounding the Bhatia Bag, passing from the Bori Bunder Administration Offices, the Bori Bunder Trainway station could be made the base, from which all north and west bound traffic could be diverted, especially in the evenings when there is much scramble for seats. At present almost all the cars bound for the Museum in the evenings proceed half empty from Bori Bunder.

* * * * *

It is hoped the Tramway authorities will pay earnest attention to this matter and let the public know if they have at all considered this matter with the Tramways Committee or members of the Corporation, and, if so, what the latter's view are and why the scheme is considered to be not feasible.

* * * * *

In your "Notes of the Day" in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle," writes "One Who Knows," there is a very brightly written paragraph under the heading "A Swimming Feat" in which it is very patriotically observed:—"There is no special reason why Indians, should not equal and even beat the world's records in swimming. The Zoroastrian Physical Culture Institute and others like it will please take note." The Zoroastrian Physical Culture League will be very much obliged for the generous reference to it; but it may be interesting to note that for the las four years the League has held long distance swimming competitions for the distance from Colaba to the Government House sands at Malabar Hill, about five miles, and that Mr. Pochkhanawala, one of the successful swimmers from Uran to Bombay, has been one of the competitors in these races. The Uran to Bombay swim is thus an offspring of the League's swimming competitions.

* * * * *

"The League was founded in July 1920 and since then it has encouraged every kind of athletic sports, military exercises, swimming, cycling, etc., amongst Indians. It created a Ladies' Rifle Club at which Indian ladies displayed in their ladies' military uniforms with rifles and bayonets, their marvellous capacity for soldiering. For the last five years it has successfully run Indian Ladies' Physical Culture classes. At its exhibitions the League has given displays in wonderful sword swimming by young Indian ladies and at knife throwing at standing men. It has helped the formation of Indian Volunteer Batallions and also the Indian Scouts movement. It has introduced Jui-jitsu and boxing amongst Indians. It hold every year competitions in wrestling jui-jitsu, boxing, sports, swimming, etc.

* * * * *

"There is no practical feat of daring which not been attempted in Bombay under the League's auspices. Motor cars have been run and riders on horse-back have been passed over the persons of Indian athletes. Heavy weights have been lifted on the chest and fully loaded bullocks carts have been passed over the neck. A hope was expressed at one of the boxing tournaments, that a day would come when Indians would conquer Mount Everest and the Poles. The League has thus worked upon the admirable principle laid down by your journal and hopes that Indians will not only equal but beat the world's records in swimming as well as in all undertakings considered the most risky in the world.

* * * * *

"It may be added that Mr. Bomanshaw Guzdar the enterprizing and very able founder of the Health Home under whose auspices the last swimming feat came off was the Head instructor and Superintendent of the League for some years and rendered it very meritorious services."

* * * * *

In a local paper a correspondent complains of plank-less, back-less benches at the Cuffe Parade. They are just like some of our local leaders who are (at least politically) plank-less and back-less (in the sense of turning away their back at the right moment).

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1926.

THE CONGRESS AND THE MASSES.

This time five years ago men ignored the existence of the Legislative Councils. Their Councils were the Congress organisations The whole nation rallied round the Congress, and under its aegis men and women, Hindus and Muslims, Brahmins and non-Brahmins leaders and lieutenants and all the rank and file worked in their respective spheres, outside the Councils, with and for the masses. Men and young lads betook themselves to villages, taught the villagers children, organised spinning and weaving centres, hawked khaddar in the neighbouring towns, preached Swadeshi and Prohibition, mixed with the depressed classes and worked for their amelioration, Leaders like Dishabandhu Das and Mr. Jayakar hawked khaddar and Mr. Kelkar even picketted liquor shops. The simple villagers for once believed that the big city folk came to them to benefit and not exploit them. They in their turn responded splendidly. We know of many a national school in town and village financed mainly by poor peasants and artisans and shop-keepers, contributing their piece and annas each from their profits on the weekly bazaar day. And official records show how in the whole country the sales of liquor and foreign goods went down. Rural reconstruction and a broadly conceived social reform received an impetus which they had never received before and the effects of which are still conspicuous. There was the beginning of a mighty mass movement fraught with potent political possibilities We remember Mr. Jayakar saying that if that movement could be kept up for a year the proudest Government must quail before it. Even as it was, Government did quail. 1921 was truly our "annus mirabilis."

Alas, the movement was not kept up for another year. It was not Bardoli that killed the movement. The Bardoli decision may have postponed the final political phase of non-co-operation but it accentuated or rather was calculated to accentuate the constructive side of non-co-operation. The very fact that many resented the Bardoli decision showed that many imperfectly understood the secret of peaceful non-co-operation. They were impatient of the delays of the preparatory process. The main causes of the turning tide were two, viz. the maladjustment of the movement to the changed circumstances after Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration and the invasion of communalism into politics. The Swarajists of those days, who thought that they would carry non-co-operation into the Councils, made the grievous mistake of shifting what may be called the centre of gravity of the non-co-operation movement from the Councils. While they accepted in theory the value of constructive work outside the Councils, in practice they neglected it. Their leader, Dshabandhu Das, indeed, believed in such work and carried it on vigorously. But it cannot be said that the majority of his followers followed in his footsteps. The result was that as the gaze of the Congress and therefore of the people was more and more fixed on the barren battles in the Councils the nation-building work, the essence of the mass movement, languished The second cause of the turning tide was communalism. Those who stood out of the Councils took it into their heads that those who were in the Councils consolidated or would consolidate the position of their own community to the prejudice of other communities. It was bad enough to give undue importance to the Councils. It was worse to enter them and work them with the object of helping or hindering a particular community or preventing others from doing so. It will be seen now that to some extent communalism is responsible for the unnatural importance given to the Councils. Non-co-operation within the Councils has resulted in a scramble for office between communities. And the constructive work of the whole nation is practically at a stand-still.

We have dwelt at some length on the history of the past because we may even now rectify past errors and tread the right path in the future. So far as the Councils are concerned, for ourselves, we think that as early as possible we may have to renew the ban on them. But it is clearly not possible in the immediate future. Regarding the Council policy to be followed during the interval, it will depend, as we said the other day, on the composition of the Councils and the attitude Government take up. Generally stated, it will, of course, be one of maximum resistance and maximum constructive work. The details can be settled only after the elections if only because no party is now disposed to revise its policy. This need for an feasibility of a common national programme of work makes the duty of the voter clear. He must face realities and not allow himself to be influenced by the current cant and sham of the election campaign during which the minor differences that divide true Nationalists are exaggerated and the infinitely more important things which unite them are ignored. The issue before the country is not the victory of this party or the other, for a victory of this kind can only result in further disintegration and demoralization of national forces to the advantage of the bureaucracy which stands between the country and its freedom. The issue is to secure the mobilisation of all national forces under a common flag with the object of exerting the most effective pressure on the Government leading to the satisfaction of the national demand. If the voter bears this issue in mind he will realize the folly of the present fratricidal strife between the two sections of Congressmen and the wisdom of returning to the Assembly and the Councils tried Nationalists, whose past is a security against any future betrayal at their hands of the country's cause, irrespective of their party labels. To-day Messrs. Jayakar and Jamnadas Mehta, for instance, may seem to be belonging to different schools of political thought but those who have knowledge of the true inwardness of the present cleavage in he old Swaraj Party know it to be as certain as might follows day that soon after the din of the elections is over, they will once again fight shoulder to shoulder a common battle against the common foe. No patriotic voter will, therefore, countenance the attempt that is being made to exaggerate the present differences by a campaign of vituperation directed specifically against Mr. Jayakar. He knows his duty which is to secure the return of both Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and also of Nationalists like Mr. Jinnah and we have no doubt he will do his duty by the country. What we would, however, urge even now is that, even as constructive work was the life of the non-co-operation programme, it should hereafter be the central plank of the programme of every party or, if we are so fortunate, of the coalition of all parties. That constructive work should be both outside and inside the Councils. The remarkable thing about such work is that almost all parties are agreed on its supreme value. Its urgent need is unquestioned, especially of items like inter-communal unity, removal of untouchability, prohibition and Swadeshi with special reference to Khaddar. Such work again will occupy the attention of not a few hundreds only as in the Councils but of thousands and tens of thousands all over the country. It can yet be, as it was in 1921, the true nexus between the leaders and the country and the most potent lever to rouse the masses. To those, therefore, who have not determined to be guided by party labels, we would suggest that they make the constructive programme the most important issue at the elections.

THE TRUTH ABOUT AFGHANISTAN.

It was a happy idea on the part of the Government of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan to invite Mr. G. K. Nariman, one of India's distinguished Iranian and Buddhist scholars, to attend the Independence Day celebrations in that country. The invitation was a handsome compliment to India and to the scholar who has toiled unostentatiously and indefatigably in a field of oriental research the value of which is being recognised only in very recent years. Afghanistan and her brave people were prominently mentioned in the French Press some time ago when M. Foucha, the French Orientalist who had been permitted by King Amanulla Khan to explore the ruins near Balkh, sent to his country detailed descriptions of the colossal statue of Buddha at Burian where lie the remains of the ancient city where Iranian sovereigns resided for certain portions of the year.

Information about Afghanistan from British sources has still a teadency to impress upon the student at present-day conditions of that country that the Afghans are a wild, savage people, ruled over by a despot, whom the cleverness of British diplomacy alone keeps out of the clutches of Moscow. Mr. Nariman presents us after careful personal observation during his recent visit to Kabul, with quite a different picture. The truth about Afghanistan is that the Afghans are a progressive people, led by a ruler who is anxious to modernise the country, holding, however, to an admirable sense of proportion in the endeavour. His Majesty has evolved an administration in which the roads are safe for travel, in which the one dominating ideal is to make all-round progress. His Majesty shows great concern for education and his liberal tendencies make it impossible for bigotry, in habits or customs to be tolerated. A remarkable feature of his rule is the cordial relations which prevail between the Hindus and the Mussalmans. "The Hindu," Mr. Nariman said in the interview he gave to the representative of this journal, "will not willingly quit this Muslim land," because the Hindus in Afghanistan know that he enjoys the favour of His Majesty, owing to his commercial pursuits bringing the sovereign great revenue.

In the light of his experience of this land Mr. Nariman has some excellent suggestions to make both to his Mussalman and Hindu countrymen. If these two sister communities were only to accept and practise them a surer step will be taken in the achievement of Indian national solidarity than any number of pious resolutions on paper. To the Mussalmans he says, "Learn practical forbearance from the Afghan, whom you may be still considering as an unrefined savage." To the Hindu he remarks, "do not fail to draw a lesson from the co-existence of adherence to essentials with liberality in action such as springs to the eye in Afghanistan." Is it after all impossible for India to practise that communal forbearance which is a reality in progressive Afghanistan?

BEYOND HIS PATIENCE.

That sorely tried man, Sir George Buchanan, Lord Lloyd's one and only expert, cannot endure it much longer. Here is a Committee of Inquiry which presumes to examine him, the world's only engineer, who dealt with a scheme of unique magnitude although he had never had "experience of reclamation on an open sea front before." Very kindly he consents to detailed cross examination, and to his astonishment he finds that the Committee, although he had, as he bitterly complained to them, devoted several months for the preparation of his statement, although he had already handed over to it 117 pages of it want more and still more details. And it does not even remunerate him for it. Let it please remember "that he was a voluntary witness and was in no way on his trial."

Curious are the ways of Committees of Inquiry. They only "go round and round" asking innumerable questions and to experts too, experts who have to warn them through counsel that the tribe of experts is a busy tribe and for this tribe time is money. Here is one of them who assures the Committee that a brilliant future awaits the Back Bay scheme, and they ask for original documents. Patiently he tells them that he was only an adviser, that his job was to prepare estimates and not to handle dredgers. If there are people in Bombay who cannot handle them, his advice is "sack the lot." And the parting exhortation of the expert is we must not take a "narrow parochial view" or a "national undertaking." We may bemoan the crushing burden of the financial implications of Lloyd's Folly. But hope blossoms in the Buchanan breat. The day will come when Lord Lloyd's "foresight and energy in the interests of Bombay" and the engineering skill of his expert, of course "will be recognised and appreciated." It is easy for him to entertain the hope. He has not to bear the burden of the costliest misadventure in the world's history.

AN APOSTLE OF AUTOCRACY.

MR. RUSHBROOK WILLIAMS' NEW ROLE.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

The real change in India's outlook came by the Proclamation of 1917. Responsible Government (which means virtually self-government, which connotes real democracy and not merely its shadow, was laid down as the goal of advancement. The idea of Swaraj or, in other words, Government by the people, for the people and through the people, at once dawned upon the mind of British India. How soon this goal was to be reached was quite another matter; but the future was visualised completely before the eyes of the people. The attitude of the intelligentsia of British India towards Indian States at once changed. So long as they themselves were mere dependents and not masters in their own country they thought very little of others equally circumstanced with them. But when once they realized that they were going to be the masters in their own motherland and their future destiny was to be shaped by them, the question immediately arose what position they would assign to the Indian States in the future Commonwealth of India.

The Awakening.

Those British Indian statesmen who were endowed with great foresight, commanding personality, high genius and powerful acumen began to think of the Indian States in a different light. They could not allow the policy of drift to continue which held the field till 1917. When they began to revolve in their minds the constitutional position of the Indian States and the status of the subjects of Indian States the problem assumed a very complex form and created for them great anxiety. This, indeed, is the genesis of the modification referred to by Prof. Williams. This clearly accounts for the 'laissez faire' policy of British Indian statesmen till 1917. Since this time eminent British Indians have brought their mind to bear on Indian States' politics and it is most gratifying to find that the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, one of the foremost leaders among the British Indian statesmen, has enunciated very clearly and very exhaustively the future of the Indian States.

A Champion of Autocracy.

Prof. Williams in his over-zeal to champion the cause of absolute monarchy has indulged in side-thrusts at the popular movement in British India. He calls it a virile and aggressive national movement. He thinks the people in British India are enamoured of the rising tide of fashionable democracy. He insinuates thereby that there is no genuine earnestness in the people about Swaraj. He calls Responsible government a democratic shibboleth. He characterises the demand for popular Government as impatient. This pedantic attitude is perfectly in keeping with the present position of Prof. Williams as an irresponsible minister of an autocratic ruler. He describes the peculiar characteristics of Oriental monarchy; he mentions that principal among them is the duty of seeking counsel and advice from the people and shaping the ruler's policy broadly in accordance with their legitimate desires. The frequent distinction, as he calls it, between absolute monarchy and democracy is between advice and control. This in common parlance is called responsible and irresponsible rule. The administration of an autocrat is not at all amenable to the wishes of the ruled. In the case of real democracy which prevails in Great Britain, which obtains in the self-governing units of the British Empire, responsibility of the executive to the ruled to the electors, to the "great public" is the cardinal principle.

An Astounding Fallacy.

It is, therefore, extremely surprising to find Prof. Williams advocating that the machinery of Parliaments and Cabinets has been fitted into the traditional theory of monarchy without seriously modifying its essential character. Nothing could be more amazing than this fallacious statement of this apologist of despotism. It is regrettable that the spirit of Parliamentary Government and Parliamentary Executive has been utterly misconceived by Prof. Williams. Is irresponsibility, want of control the characteristic of Parliamentary Institutions established in the United Kingdom and in the self-governing Colonies such as the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of Canada and the Union of South Africa? Is not responsible Government an accomplished fact? Is not this principle of responsibility completely accepted in the brand new post-war constitutions which have come into existence in Ireland, Austria, Esthonia, Czecho Slovakia, Germany, Soviet Russia and the United States of Mexico. Do modern constitutions of a representative character rest purely on the basis of advice? The analogy, if at all it exists, is quite the other way. Every Parliamentary Institution and every Parliamentary Executive is based upon the principle of control or in other words of responsibility to the people.

(To be continued.)

THE RISING TIDE OF COLOUR PREJUDICE.

SEGREGATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(BY D. N. UKUM.)

II.

There has been some question as to how far British sentiment would go in approval of the harsh policy adopted by the Boer rulers of South Africa in dealing with the Natives. Some light is thrown on this phase of the situation by the editorial expressions of the "Spectator," a highbrow London weekly which in a recent issue referred to the matter as follows:

"General Hertzog's policy of segregation for the Natives in South Africa is still being discussed doubtfully. It is the first scheme of the kind presented for political discussion, though General Hertzog is careful to say that he has spoken for himself. It is in effect a policy which we described in the "Spectator" sometime ago. The Natives would have their own territories and would have their own Administration of Native Councils. Next they would be represented in the Union House of Assembly by a certain number of White spokesmen elected by a Native electories. The parliamentary franchise for Natives, which exists only in the Cape Province, would be abolished. Those who in South Africa are called "Coloured People"—that is to say, people of mingled Native and European blood, for the phrase has not the same meaning as in America—would not be segregated, but would have the chance of working their way up in the White community. Natives would not be forbidden to pass from their own territories into White territory, but if they did so they would leave their rights behind and could in practice only earn their living as unskilled labourers."

"Of all the policies of segregation which we have examined this seems to us to be the most enlightened, though we are of course, well aware that any segregation is condemned by many progressive thinkers. General Hertzog's policy in any case is considerably above the general level of Dutch thought. Almost everything depends upon the Natives receiving ample territory. If they lived under spacious conditions their lot under the Hertzog's scheme might conceivably be better and happier than now. The finding of the land, however, is likely to be difficult. There will be a great deal more discussion before anything is settled, and we sincerely hope that the subject will not become a party one."

Keeping the Natives Down.

This half-hearted endorsement of the Boer plan of keeping the Natives down as the "most enlightened" policy of segregation yet presented is indicative of the English tendency to let the Boers dominate South African internal affairs. It is another evidence of the fact that though the British were the nominal victors in the war with the Boers, the losers have grabbed the control of the Government set up by their conquerors. It parallels in many respects the situation presented in the southern part of the United States after the collapse of the reconstruction Governments.

A peculiar feature of this policy of segregation is the distinction made in excepting people of mixed blood from exclusion from so-called White territory and giving them the chance of working their way up in the White community. This is an evidence of the extent to which the Dutch and British have mingled their blood with the Native races. The inclusion of this element would also add to the strength of the White communities and correspondingly lessen the mental and material forces of the Natives. There is a degree of enlightened self-interest in this provision.

A Farcical Provision.

The provision of extending the franchise to a Native electorate, who may be represented through a certain number of White spokesmen, sounds rather farcical, especially as it is coupled with the repeal of the parliamentary franchise for Natives which exists only in the Cape Province. It is provided that the Natives should have their own territories and their own Administration of Native councils. Naturally these territories will consist of land undesirable for White settlement or exploitation, thus repeating the story of the American Indians who were forced from one reservation to another by White immigration. Of course the African Natives may be able to repel this tide through climatic influences and survive, but it will not be the fault of the invaders. In the meantime they will only be permitted to exist as unskilled labourers for the Whites or in segregated sections without natural resources or the facilities to improve their conditions.

There is every reason why General Hertzog's policy should be discussed doubtfully. It is opposed to all the humanitarian principles of which England has been the sponsor and exponent.

Notes of the Day.

Thought for the Day.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife,
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

—Tennyson

British Labour's Determined Campaign.

The success of a particular political party at the municipal elections in Great Britain shows which way the electoral winds blow even in matters of general political policy and the fact that Labour has been able to secure 788 candidates to fight the municipal elections for one-third of the Provincial Borough Councils in England and Wales, is an eloquent commentary upon the unpopularity of the Baldwin Government. That Conservatives and Liberals should be obliged to combine in many places to stem the advancing tide of Socialism in these municipal elections means that if to-day a general election were to take place, Labour will render a very satisfactory account of itself and in view of the growing disintegration of the Liberal Party it will find millions of voters ranging themselves on its side.

The Over-Zealous Champion.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer has fallen in love with the League of Nations. Other people in India, quite an overwhelming majority of them, have not. But poor souls! They have not realised what this over-zealous trumpeteer of the League's good work so quickly, and from the bureaucracy's point of view so conveniently and so comfortably, realised. Delivering the inaugural address at the Madras Branch of the League of Nations Union, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer protested that India was not a "nodding member of the British delegation of the League." This is very interesting indeed. We suppose, although a' la C. P. the British delegation had a permanent and independent place in the League Council and had a definite voice in its deliberations, so thoroughly identical were the views of this "representative" of India with those of the other members of the British delegation, that there was no question of his "nodding" in a different direction. How thoroughly he absorbed the views he was intended to absorb can be gauged by his fulsome tribute to Sir William Vincent whose championship of India's cause "could not have been bettered by the most nationalist of Indians." Matters were thus simple for Sir C. P. Rmaaswamy at Geneva. It must have been a case "when I'a says turn—we all turn."

The Attack on Modaress.

G. K. N. writes:—

"The assault on Modaress or Agha Syed Hussain in the Teheran Majus is an unpleasant surprise. The distinguished victim is a leader of the Mullas and yet a tolerant and progressive politician. He was not long ago an elected Vice-President of the Chamber. He combines patriotism with a reputation for disregard for worldly goods. Modaress's house is simple and unfurnished. Master of the Persian tongue, no other has attraction for him. His actions are governed by simplicity, directness and commonsense as has been noted by Dr. Millspaugh, the American Financial Adviser to Persia. In his public acts he is consistent and courageous. To the Americans he has often said "I am not interested in the little details of administration. Talk to me of the big things and if you show that you are doing big things I am with you." But for the enlightened clergy and a few of his thinking the establishment of a Republic in Persia was almost certain. Since the recognition of the constitutional monarchy with Reza Shah as the founder of a new dynasty, Persia seems to have acquiesced in the new order of things. For many held the necessity at least of a transitional stage between the Government of the Kajars and a complete republican form of rule according to the most approved Western model. What has struck me in his correspondence is the complete absence of any attempt at equivocation or avoidance of coming to grips with actualities on the part of this vigorous and picturesque figure the politics of Iran. Indeed, the style the modern Persian as typified in Modaress's communications approaches rather the blunt directness of the American than the ornate superfluity of medieval days. The regret of Muslims will be shared Zoroastrians at the incident by the reflection that Modaress has displayed no dislike the latter as such and that he appreciates activities of and is warmly friendly fow Arbab Kaikhushroo Shahrokh, the Pars presentative."

Too Many of Them?

It is a pertinent and useful in which Mr. L. R. Tairsee requests the cipal Commissioner to make in his tion, unanimously passed by the Bo Corporation on Monday. The Comm or is asked to ascertain the number of Superintendents in the various Mu Departments and to state w retrenchment in their is not feasible. He r him also to submit a list of all appoi with a maximum pay of Rs. 500 a mo also of those with a minimum pay 500, and state whether all these ments are necessary now at their salaries. This is the right beginwards a scientific system of applyin pruning knife to the latter-day lu growth in municipal jobs. The pres incumbent of the Municipal Commi's post will be back soon and he shou no difficulty with his experience ow jobs are created to make up the Mr. Tairsee has in view.

INVULNERABLE MUSSOLINI.

A CRITICAL ESCAPE.

CROWD'S FRANTIC DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

BOLOGNA. People here are no more convinced than ever that Sgr. Mussolini is invulnerable and he will be protected by Providence. The present attempt is the fourth within the year and is the most dramatic of all. Sgr. Mussolini after inaugurating the Scientific Congress was given an ovation in a frenzied manner by a crowd at the Neptune Square and when the shot was fired Sgr. Mussolini remained unmoved. He smiled and nodded as if to say, "it is nothing." "It is useless. He cannot hurt me." He told those around him: "It is nothing." And then frowning ordered the Prefect "above all take all measures to prevent reprisals." The same instructions were sent to all provinces.

CROWD'S FRENZY.

Meanwhile, the crowd surrounded Sgr. Mussolini's motor-car almost raising it from the ground and with angry shouts turned to the youthful assailant, stabbing him, striking him with clubs and canes and killing him instantly. The report of the attempt on Sgr. Mussolini spread like wild-fire and, so the remainder of Sgr. Mussolini's one mile long drive to the station was transformed into a triumphal march amidst cries of "Vivā Mussolini," "Vive Duce" "Woe to whoever touches you" accompanied by the shaking of clenched fists. Infuriated crowd of women threw flowers on Sgr. Mussolini and cried "God bless you".

Mussolini's family who were awaiting him at the station were not aware of what had happened. Sgr. Mussolini told them almost jokingly of his narrow escape. His wife was greatly moved and his children embraced him. The crowd despite the efforts of the police and carabineers to hold it back invaded the station and in a frantic manner gave an ovation to Sgr. Mussolini until the train left for Forli. There was a great demonstration on Sgr. Mussolini's escape all over Italy last night. —Reuter.

"NOTHING CAN HAPPEN TO ME".

MUSSOLINI CONFIDENT OF FULFILLING HIS MISSION.

FORLI.—"It may be said without exaggeration that the forest of rifles obscured the sunlight whilst I could feel and hear the breathing of an infinite multitude" was the picturesque passage in a cordial telegram from Sgr. Mussolini to the leader of the Fascists of Bologna eulogising the demonstration of fascist unity when Sgr. Mussolini addressed an enormous crowd at the inauguration of the new "Littoriale" huge sports stadium yesterday.

The telegram adds that the criminal episode at the final moments has not obscured the splendour of the marvellous day. "I send you sash which the bullet pierced. You may keep it amongst the Fascist souvenirs of Bologna".

It concludes by telling the secret societies of Italy that he is convinced that nothing can happen to him before his task is accomplished.—Reuter.

ONLY 15 YEARS OLD.

MUSSOLINI'S ASSAILANT.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Rome.—Newspapers state that Sgr. Mussolini's assailant has been identified as Anteo Zamboni, aged 15, son of a Bologna printer.—Reuter.

SON OF AN EX-ANARCHIST.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Bologna.—Official communique says that the father of the assailant of Sgr. Mussolini is an ex-Anarchist. He compelled his son to leave the young Fascist organisation of which he was a member, but apparently he has not participated in subversive activities for many years. Inquiries are proceeding with a view to discovering others responsible for the crime.—Reuter.

DEATH PENALTY FOR WIRE-PULLERS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Rome.—A huge demonstration of thousands of Fascists and representatives of ex-Service organisations thunderously cheered Sgr. Mussolini. The Secretary General of the Fascist Party, Turati in a speech declared that the Fascists demanded death penalty for those behind the destardly attempt.—Reuter.

TEHERAN PRESS GAGGED.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Teheran.—The Police, aggrieved by the repudiation by one of the papers, of the news of the murder of a policeman during the attack on Modarres, have issued strict orders prohibiting the press from publishing any matter referring to Modarres. The Shah who is expected at Teheran to-day, wired to Modarres from Mazandaran expressing his grief. Modarres declares that he has no personal enemy and the attack was a political one.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN U S. A.

CIRCUIT COURT AWARDS CITIZENSHIP.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS AWAITED.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

San Francisco.—Although the Supreme Court decided in 1923 that Hindus were not entitled to become citizens of the United States, the Circuit Court of Appeals has sustained the ruling of the Lower Court granting citizenship to Pandit Sajharam Ganesh a distinguished Hindu scholar and Los Angeles Attorney. The next move lies with the Department of Justice which will probably seek another ruling of the Supreme Court.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. C. F. ANDREWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

MOMBASA, Oct. 8.

Prof. C. F. Andrews on arrival at Mombasa on the 8th instant by s.s. "Karapara" was asked to give a message to the Indian community in East Africa. He stated that he greatly regretted being unable on account or ill health to address any public meeting. The doctor has strictly forbidden him to do any active work at present. On his return journey he hoped to be able to stay at Dar-es-Salaam and Mombasa. The first thing he wished to say was that both Mahatma Gandhiji and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had agreed that the South African Indian question must be taken up first because it would vitally affect the whole Indian Question in all the Colonies. He said that he also held the same opinion and he would ask the East Africian Indian community to pay cautious attention to what was happening in South Africa at the Round Table Conference in December. He would try himself to give them first hand information while the Round Table Conference was going on in South Africa; for he knew full well how deeply interested they would be in what was happening. The delegates from India for the Round Table Conference would be coming by the boat which leaves Bombay on the 24th November.

When asked about the personnel of the delegation to South Africa he said that it was now almost certain that the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri would be one of the leading delegates. Mr. Andrews himself and Mahatma Gandhiji were eager that Mr. Sastri should go. On the whole Mr. Andrews believed that the personnel of the delegation would be found satisfactory. The Round Table Conference meets on 16th December and there is every likelihood of a short session before Christmas and a longer session after Christmas. Mahatma Gandhiji has told Mr. Andrews that he should stay in South Africa one month more after the Round Table Conference was over. He would then be able to come back to Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam. It would be impossible to stay more than a fortnight's time in East Africa because his presence would be required in India itself. But if the leaders of the Indian opinion in East Africa were able to meet at Dar-es-Salaam or Mombasa a very great deal could be done during that time for it would not be necessary to Mr. Andrews to make long Railway journeys as he had already done on the previous different visits.

He then strongly urged the Indian community in East Africa to raise memorials to the memory of late A. Allidina Visram and Manilal Ambalal Desai.

When asked about his present health Mr. Andrews said that the sea voyage had done him much good but there was no doubt that he had been using up his own energy too fast recently as one responsibility followed closely upon another. He knew that the time in front of him in South Africa would be a most strenuous one indeed, and he even looked forward to it with some anxiety, but he is quite certain that strength will be given him according to his need.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION RESULTS.

LABOUR LANDSLIDE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Something approaching a Labour landslide is indicated by the earliest results of Municipal elections throughout the country. Labour has hitherto gained 147 seats and lost 8. Conservatives have gained 18 and lost 87. Liberals 7 and 56 and Independents 13 and 34.—Reuter.

BRITISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

LABOURITES' STTONG BID.

RUGBY, November 1.

With the exception of the London Boroughs which do not poll until 1928 Municipal elections are being held to-day throughout England and Wales. The feature of the election campaign in which little public interest has been aroused is the strong bid that is being made particularly in the north of England by Labour candidates whose platform speeches include the extension of municipal trading and employment of direct labour in municipal work.

Labour candidates number 788, Conservatives 585, Liberal, 299 and Independents 249. Newspapers note that in certain parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire there is a tendency for Liberals to co-operate with the conservatives and gradual disappearance of the Liberal Party from the municipal affairs is particularly marked in the north of England.—B. O. W.

REFER TO OXFORD DICTIONARY.

BUCHANAN'S HAUGHTY RETORT.

SCHEME BROKE DOWN BEFORE START.

BACK-BAY MUD, AN EXHIBIT,

To Sir F. Hopkinson's suggestion that the scheme broke down before starting, Buchanan promised reply in writing.

Questioned by Sir M. Visvesvarayya, whether his estimate was reliable or only approximate, he suggested a reference to Oxford dictionary.

TOTAL PAYMENT SURPISINGLY SMALL.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

At to-day's sitting of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee, replying to Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Sir George Buchanan said, he had already supplied the Committee with the full details of the time he had spent in Bombay on the scheme. He considered that he had fulfilled the terms of his contract.

Asked whether he could prove that the dredger could effect the promised output if he was given a free hand, Sir G. Buchanan said, he would have a very good try.

Asked about the details, Sir G. Buchanan said: "Sorry I could not enter into all these questions."

Asked whether his estimate of the cost of the scheme should be regarded as reliable, or as only approximate, Sir G. Buchanan suggested to Sir M. Visvesvaraya to look up for the meaning of the word 'estimate' in the Oxford Dictionary.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya asked what was the total payment Sir G. Buchanan had received.

Sir George Buchanan replied he had not the faintest idea. "If you take the net payment and the expenses of our office and the income tax, one thing with another, you will be surprised how small it was."

Sir Frederick Hopkinson remarked: "That applies to all of us."

DIRECTORATE, A MISTAKE.

Sir George Buchanan considered it was mistake to create the Development Department and the Directorate which ought to be abolished.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson by means of a diagram suggested that there were areas beyond the dredgers pumping limits. He also suggested that Buchanan's scheme broke down, before it was started, to which it was eventually agreed that Sir G. Buchanan should submit his reply in writing.

Sir F. Hopkinson drew attention to a tin of mud taken from the Reclamation works and asked whether Sir G. Buchanan would have recommended it as suitable for reclamation, if he had seen it before making his report of 1919. Sir G. Buchanan after some hesitation replied that he thought he would

THE SCHEME NOT A FAILURE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Sir G. Buchanan deplored the narrow parochial view of what might be regarded for India as a national undertaking. He emphasised that the reclamation scheme inaugurated by Lord Lloyd was not a failure and there was no reason why it should not be brought to a triumphant conclusion. The present slump in land values would not last always. A day would yet come when Lord Lloyd's foresight and energy in the interests of Bombay would be recognised and gratefully appreciated.

Questioned at great length by Sir M. Visvesvarayya, Sir G. Buchanan replied to the suggestion that he himself should have taken a dredger on hand if its output unsatisfactory "I don't handle dredgers". Later he complained that a certain question had been repeated. "We are going round and round". Eventually Sir Courthope Munroe pointed out that Sir G. Buchanan was a busy man and time was money for him. To-morrow must be his last day. Sir G. Mears said they would consider that to-morrow. The hearing was adjourned.—Reuter.

RS. 1,000 IN PRIZES.

RS. 750 FOR THE BEST ESSAY

ON

Why 1s 6d Ratio is Ruinous to India

CONSOLATION PRIZE OF RS 250

The "Bombay Chronicle" will award a prize of Rs. 750 to the writer of the best essay on "Why 1s. 6d. ratio is ruinous to India." The essay should not contain more than 4,000 words and must be received in this office on or before 15th November, 1926. If the first prize goes to a competitor who is not at present a bonafide student in any of the Universities, a consolation prize of Rs. 250 will be given to the best essay by such student. The proprietors of "The Chronicle" reserved the right of publishing the essays which win the prizes and any of the other.

The prizes will be awarded by a Board of Examiners consisting of the following:—

Messrs. B. F. Madon, M. R. Jayakar, Prof. K. T. Shah, Principal M. L. Tannan and the Editor of "The Chronicle."

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

NEED FOR LOCAL INITIATIVE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Newspapers here are drawing attention to Lord Irwin's tour.

In the course of an editorial in this connection, the "Manchester Guardian" remarks: "Lord Irwin went to India at a fortunate time, and all reports of his activities show that he is making a good use of his good fortune. The "Guardian" fears that Indian agriculture will prove to be a subject too wide and too diversified to be dealt with effectively by a single commission. The paper expresses the opinion that agricultural improvement must result from local initiative rather than from the central direction.—Reuter.

IRAQ CABINET RESIGNS.

SEQUEL TO GOVT. NOMINEE'S DEFAET

BAGHDAD, Nov. 1.

Baghdad.—The Iraq Cabinet has resigned following the defeat of the Government's nominee in vote for the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies.—Reuter.

BETTING TAX.

NEW ERA IN BRITISH TURF.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

A new era in the British turf has been inaugurated with the operation of a betting tax in which a far greater interest was shown on courses than in the actual racing. Everything worked smoothly and the rumoured boycott by bookmakers did not materialise but many preferred the role of spectators. An immediate effect of the tax was, as predicted, a considerable diminution in the volume of wagering. For half an hour before the start at Birmingham not a single revenue ticket had been sold. Later, an enterprising individual did brisk trade selling them at a penny each after he had purchased them at fifty for a shilling but was soon stopped by revenue officers.

Bookmakers adopted varying methods of charging the tax, many dividing it equally on credit bets others charging nothing on bets, not exceeding two sterling each way, others chiefly in London and Scotland charged nothing but reduced place money on each way wagers from a quarter to the fifth of the total odds.—Reuter.

EMPIRE SENSE.

PLEA FOR UNITY OF NATIONS.

PEOPLING OF YOUNG DOMINIONS.

RUGBY, November 1.

The Dominion Premiers and the delegates to the Imperial Conference were entertained at a luncheon by the British Empire Producers' Organisation. Mr. Amery proposing the toast of the guest said he believed the policy of the Imperial preference was the simplest and most effective instrument of Imperial development that could be devised. The development of the resources of the British Empire could provide wealth and welfare to every part of it to the extent which it was hardly possible to conceive of to-day. Such development could only take place if we had an effective policy in common in creating it.

Mr. Bruce, ethe Australian Premier replying said that all considerations, of the Imperial Conference came back to the fact that the economic problem was the greatest of all. There had been a great increase in the Empire sense of people throughout the whole of the British communities of the world and he believed that this sense was going to enable us to solve this great problem and bring about a greater Imperial trade.

Mr. Coates, Premier of New Zealand said there was not the remotest doubt that the trade within the Empire was possible of much greater development, that through it the unity of the nation would be strengthened and also that the opening up and peopling of the young dominions would be present.—B. O W.

Owing to a severe cold Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Premier was unable to be present.—Reuter.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FORESTRY BUREAU.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Now that most of the questions have been opened at the full session of the Imperial Conference thus giving more or less a general line, committees are hard at work on details. The economic sub-committee has concluded the consideration of three questions on which they will submit full reports to the plenary body. The first has been a collection of complete statistics on supplies and the consumption of wool including stocks in the hands of the dealers. The second matter has been the consideration of proposals under which proprietors of cold stores are compelled to furnish the statements of stocks on hand. The third is the general question of how trade statistics may be rendered really valuable. The next question to be tackled will be the Imperial shipping.

The meeting of the Forestry Committee discussed the possibility of establishing an Imperial Forestry Bureau.

Mr. Amery presided over the first meeting of the Committee on the Imperial Communications excluding air with a view to speeding up and improving the existing means of communication. The Committee of Prime Ministers discussed the question of treaty signatures at the Foreign Office but nothing of proceedings has been disclosed. The defence sub-committee met at the War Office. —Reuter.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The particulars of the Brunner-Monds fusion scheme show that a new concern will be called the Imperial Chemical Industries Limited. Issued capital on the basis of the exchange of shareholdings from fusing concerns will be nearly fifty millions sterling. The merging companied will continue to function separately under their own directorates. Lord Reading will join the board.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST PORT EXAMINATION.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Washington.—The New United States' protest to Canton accuses the Canton Government of violation of treaty rights in compelling ships entering the port to submit to examination by the officials of the newly created Inspection Bureau which is acting independently of regular Customs administration.—Reuter.

EXPORT CREDIT IN CEYLON AND MALAYA.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Reuter learns that the Colonial Office has issued no announcement regarding the restrictions on the validity of the rubber export rights in Ceylon and Malaya but it is understood that with the approval of the Secretary of State the Governments of Ceylon and Malaya intend to modify the present policy from the 1st of February, 1927 in order to limit the validity of export rights to a period of three months following the expiration of that period for which they are granted. This means that after the current quarter coupons in Ceylon will be valid for four months in all and export credits in Malaya for six months in all.—Reuter.

"MACBRIDE" RUNS ASHORE.

NORFOLK (VIRGINIA).—The British steamer Clan Macbride bound from Madras to New York ran ashore off the Cobb Island. The Government steamer has gone to assist her:—Reuter.

COTTON RELIEF COMMITTEE.

MARKETING OF COTTON CROP ASSURED.

FINANCING CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Washington.—On return from a visit to the Southern States Mr. Meyer, Chairman of Mr. Coolidge's Cotton Relief Committee declares that sufficient capital is assured to permit of a successful marketing of cotton crop. He asserts that eight financing corporations with a capital of 16 million dollars have been organised in the southern states.—Reuter.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE PROPOSAL.

REJECTED BY BRITISH SEAMEN IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

New York.—The poll among the British seamen belonging to the British Seamen's Union in the American ports has resulted in an overwhelming rejection of the proposals that seamen should refuse to sign on vessels carrying coal to Britain and also to contribute a shilling or a half crown weekly per head to help the miners.—Reuter.

LEICESTERSHIRE STOPPAGE AT AN END

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Despite the visit of the miners' War Council who directed an intensive propaganda at Nottingham, the Miners' Council there has passed a resolution in favour of district settlement and has appointed a deputation to meet the owners and fix up a local agreement. The weekend campaign of the miners' leaders in Leicestershire failed. Speakers found no audience or a mere handful at the arranged meetings. The stoppage in Leicestershire is almost at an end.—Reuter.

ISSUE BEFORE DELEGATES' CONFERENCE.

RUGBY, November 1.

This week promises further opportunity to miners to obtain a settlement of the coal strike by agreement. The Delegates' Conference on Thursday will decide whether this chance presented to them by the intervention of the Trades Union Congress mediators is to be taken. The situation wherewith miners are faced implies "failure of the efforts embarked upon the last delegate conference to intensify the dispute by means of a speech making campaign and application to other unions for embargo on foreign coal and financial levy on members. The number of men returning to pits continues to increase. The refusal of other trade unions to implement the embargo or levy is regarded as certain and coal available enables the domestic ration to be this week officially doubled while industries have fuel to meet their needs. It remains for the miners themselves to decide whether the advice of the fellow trade unionists to negotiate without reservations for settlement in the light of the facts of the situation will be accuted as an alternative to the continuance of the contest in circumstances which from their point of view offer little hope of improvement.—B. O. W.

8,573 MORE MINERS RESUME.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

8,573 more miners resumed work to-day. —Reuter.

DONATION TO ROSS INSTITUTE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Government of India has donated 250 sterling to the Ross Institute for Tropical diseases, London.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

In the League football the Third Division (Northern Section) Rotherham beat Wigan by two goals to nil.—Reuter.

SPEARFELT WINS BY HALF LENGTH.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Flemington.—Melbourne Cup has resulted as follows:—

Spearfelt (10 to 1)	First.
Naos (33 to 1)	Second.
Pantheon (9 to 4)	Third.

21 ran. Won by half length. Neck separated the second and the third.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEM.

Rugby—The British Airforce pilot Lieut. Calvey flying single seater fighting aeroplane has broken the world's record for a sustained upside down flight by remaining in that position for 4 minutes 45 seconds. —B. O. W.

position for 4 minutes 45 seconds.—B. O. W.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

MANDVI ELECTION MEETING.

The residents of the Mandvi Ward were addressed by Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, F. J. Ginwala, B. N. Mahisheri and Maulana Shaukat Ali on the coming elections at a public meeting held at Masjid on Tuesday night under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Swaraj Party. Mr. Vitchand Panachand Shah presided.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings of the night traced the history of the non-co-operation movement and regretted the lack of enthusiasm for patriotic work among the masses. He described the various wrongs done to the people of India by the British Government and said that so long as the Punjab wrongs were not righted and the national demands were not satisfied it was inconsistent with the self-respect of the country to accept offices and work the reforms. Finally he appealed the Mandvi voters to vote for Mr. Ginwala, the Swarajist candidate for the local legislature.

Mr. B. N. Mahisheri in a brief speech exhorted the audience to return Swarajist candidates only because, if for nothing else, they were put up by the Swaraj Party and adopted by the Congress. He asked them to overlook personalities or personal demerits and merits of the candidate but only see which of them stood by the Congress. That he said was the only test for the voters to use.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala speaking next condemned those who opposed the Indian National Congress which he said was the only national body. He asked the Assembly voters to give their solid support to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and return him with an overwhelming majority of votes thereby proclaiming the triumph of the Congress. Those who opposed the Congress were. Mr. Ginwala declared, true moderates, under different labels. They should not, therefore, be encouraged by the country.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta referred to an anonymous handbill distributed by some interested parties to delude the voters whom he asked to neither take notice of the handbill nor to led away by it. He referred to the Responsivists' policy of accepting offices and asked his hearers whether it was consistent with the nationalist principles when the Punjab wrongs were not yet righted, the Bengal detenues were yet in jail without any trial and the 18d ratio was inflicted on the people of India to exploit their resources. The ministrs who were like puppets had neither power nor responsibility and it was only logical to refuse offices so long as those two initial necessities were not coming forth. The Congress, he said, had decided not to accept offices under the circumstances and those who stood as Congress candidates were loyal on that point. He therefore, appealed to the voters of Mandvi to return Mr. Ginwala and himself to the Council and Assembly respectively in the ensuing elections.

Maulana Shaukat Ali speaking in Urdu said that after the Congress launched a fighting programme those who were timid had left the Congress. They had started different parties with the one object of fighting the Congress. Messrs. Jayakar and Jinnah both were very stauch communalists. They, therefore, did not deserve the people's support. Mr. Jayakar, whatever his qualities and achievements was a Moderate. And the Congressmen whether they were elected or defeated at the polls were determined to serve the country with an unswerving determination. While their opponents would partake of feasts and dinners at Government Houses, to him personally, the Dongri Jail with its dirty clothing and adulterated food was preferable under the present slave-like condition of the country, than the fragrant air of the Government House. Finally, Maulana Shaukat Ali asked the voters to vote for Messrs. Ginwalla and Jamnadas Mehta at the ensuing election.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks for the speakers.

LALA HANSRAJ'S CANDIDATURE.

FINAL APPROVAL BY CONGRESS SUB-COMMITTEE.

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee announces that the Sub-Committee of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress has confirmed the candidature of Lala Hansraj for Jullundur division constituency (Punjab) of the Indian Legislative Assembly in place of Lala Lajpat Rai previously confirmed.—A. P.

DIS C EDIT ON CONGRESS.

INDEPENDENT CONGRESS PARTY AND PT. NEHRU.

CAWNPORE, November 2.

Mr. Ramlal Pandey, Assistant Secretary, Independent Congress Party, Cawnpore, wires as under:

This morning a special meeting of the Independent Congress Party executive was held in the party's office, Mr. Arora, M.L.C., presiding. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That this committee learns with horror the news of the participation of Pandit Motilal Nehru in setting up a candidate against Lala Lajpat Rai, the recognised and revered leader of India and that in the opinion of this Committee Pandit Motilal Nehru, by this act, has simply degraded the standard of public life in India and brought a fresh discredit on the name of the Congress."

ASSEMBLY CANDIDATE FROM JULLUNDUR.

LALAJI'S NOMINATION NOT YET FIELD

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

A telephone message from Jullundur says that Raizada Hansraj who is contesting the election to the Legislative Assembly with Lala Lajpatrai for the Jullundur constituency has filed his nomination papers to-day. Lala Lajpatrai has not yet filed his papers.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL ELECTIONS IN U. P.

NOMINATIONS CLOSED ON THE 1ST.

PATNA, Nov. 1.

The date of nominations for the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Council closes to-day. So far as Patna constituencies are concerned there is not a single constituency which is not contested. There has been a Congress defection in the resignation of Babu Ambika Prashad Singh from the Swaraj Party. He held the Assembly seat for Patna cum Shahabad and is now seeking re-election for this constituency.

Scrutiny of nomination for the Mahomedan constituencies will be held on 2nd November, and for the non-Mahomedan constituencies on the 3rd November. After a complete list of candidates is available after scrutiny, it will be possible to give the exact number of candidates set up by the different parties.

The following is a further list of the candidates who filed their nominations up to date:—

Legislative Assembly:—Patna cum Shahabad: Rup Bihari Kishore, Saran (Swarajist).

Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council: Landholders, Patna Division:—Babu Chandipat Sahay.

East Patna non-Mahomedan rural:—Babu Rajeshwari Prasad Sharma.

Patna non-Mahomedan urban.—Babu Shyam Narayan Singh Sharma.—A. P.

THREE CORNERED CONTEST FROM DELHI

MR. RANG BEHARILAL ELECTED TO ASSEMBLY

DELHI, Nov. 1.

The result has been announced of the three cornered contest ror a seat in the Legislative Assembly from the Delhi Constituency which is the only joint electorate in India. Of the three candidates Mr. Rang Beharilal who has been declared elected obtained 1680 votes. He entered the contest as a non-party candidate while Lala Shivnarain had been adopted by the Independent Congress Party but owing to the poor voting for Lala Shivnarain on the first day of the election (he secured only 474 votes); Lala Lajpatrai who was in Delhi on the 29th morning (final day of the polling) successfully induced him to retire from the contest, and then adopted Mr. Rang Beharilal as the Independent Congress Party candidate. It is understood that Rang Beharilal is not a member of the Congress. The Swarajist candidate, Mr. Asaf Ali, secured 1446 votes. The total valid votes recorded was 3600 out of 6500 electors in Delhi, or fifty-five per cent.

MUSLIMS TO MOVE FOR SEPARATE REPRESENTATION.

It is understood that Muslims in Delhi will shortly move the Government of India to grant them separate representation on the ground that in Delhi with 4500 Hindu electors as against 1800 Muslims, the latter will never have any chance of being represented in the Legislative Assembly.

Pandit Motilal Nehru also visited Delhi at the time of the election.

Rai Sahib Peyare Lal was the member in the second Assembly while his predecessor in the first Assembly was Mr. Abdul Majid, the well-known confectioner of Delhi.—A. P.

WILD SCENES AT CALCUTTA ELECTION MEETING

ROWDYISM AND ASSAULTS INDULGED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

There was intimidation and rowdyism at an election meeting held last night at Baghbazar, North Calcutta, from which constituency rival candidates to the Bengal Council are Mr. Subash Chandra Bose (Congress), a detenu in the Mandalay jail and Mr. Jatindranath Bose (Independent).

The meeting was convened by the Independents but before the proceedings commenced, a big procession organised by Swarajists singing songs and carrying portraits of Mr. C. R. Das and Mr. Subash Chandra Bose entered the meeting place. Then followed wild scenes. One member of the Swarajist party fell flat upon the President's table and subsequently placed a chair on the table on which Mr. C. R. Das's portrait was placed. Each party elected its own president but owing to the uproar the proceedings had to be stayed for over an hour. In the course of the uproar and shouting there were slight assaults and throwing of shoes. The Swarajists then left the meeting place after which Mr. Jatindranath Bose made a short speech.—A. P.

ELECTION MEETING ENDS IN CONFUSION.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

An election meeting organised by the Congress party last evening took an unexpected turn and eventually ended in confusion. Rai Bahadur Haridhan Dutt, a candidate objected to the meeting being presided over by Mr. Sailapati Chatterjee, an active supporter of his opponent, the Congress candidate. He was frequently interrupted as he proceeded to explain the custom with regard to procedure in the past. When the Swarajists rose, in their turn the other part retaliated in a similar fashion, and in the confusion that followed a voice was heard to cry out "Hindu-Moslem Pact-ki Jai; Rai Bahadur Pact be hanged". The meeting was by this time in a state of pandemonium, and after some further shouting and cries of shame it was decided to abandon it.—A. P.

LADY CANDIDATE FOR PUNJAB COUNCIL.

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

As a result of the removal of the ban on women to become members of the Legislative Council Bibi Parbati, a Hindu lady doctor, is seeking election to the Punjab Council from the Sialkot Ferozepore Urban Constituency.

THANA DISTRICT CANDIDATES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 1.

The election day falls on the 9th November and I think it will not be too late to forecast the chances of success of the various candidates, who have offered themselves for election to the Legislative Council for the two seats allotted to the Thana and suburban Districts. To capture one of these two seats, which is reserved for the non-Brahmins, two candidates—Mr. Zunzar Rao (non-Brahmin Party) of Kalyan, and Mr. Bhojne (Congress Party) of Bandra—have entered the lists. Mr. Zunzarrao's chances do not seem to be very rosy and he will have to put up a big fight against his formidable opponent Mr. Bhojne, who is the nominee of the Congress and is expected to get a solid support from the Bombay suburban District. Besides, the sectarian and pro-Government attitude which was the distinguishing feature of his career in the last Legislative Council is quite fresh in the minds of the sensible voters and a fresh proof of the public resentment has recently been furnished by a unanimous resolution passed at a meeting held on the 22nd October of the Kunbi and Agri population of Shirdhon, Taluka Kalyan, condemning the Anti-Congress policy pursued by Mr. Zunzarrao while he was a member of the last Council and requesting the voters to give their solid support to Mr. Bhojne.

For the remaining general seat, three candidates, Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Mr. G. B. Trivedi and Mr. Deodhekar had filed their nomination papers. But, of these, the last mentioned gentleman, Mr. Deodhekar is not seen working at all nor is anybody known to be canvassing for him. Perhaps, the decision of the Working Committee which disqualified him as a Congress Candidate may have damped his enthusiasm. So, there remain, according to the phraseology of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the two G. B.'s and we have to see who stands a better chance of success. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, the Responsivist, is backed by an army of pleaders all over the District and by a large clientele and G. B. Trivedi is supported by the Congress.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

M. HUSSEINBHOY A. LALJI'S REPLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have carefully read the report published in your paper of the meeting held at the Mujibhai Jivraj Library.

I was at Poona owing to serious illness of one of the members of my family, but I came down to attend this meeting. On inquiring I was informed that not more than 50 persons were present of whom only half a dozen were persons who were on the election roll and the rest were mostly supporters of Mr. Jinnah and myself, hence thinking it was of no use I did not attend the meeting.

Recently I had not been addressing any election meeting for the obvious reason that in the present state of Muslim public opinion when the community is much disturbed on religious questions I feel that election meeting is likely to lead to excitement and alienation of feelings amongst different sects and is likely to create a wider gulf between them which no Mussalman would ever like.

During the last few years I have addressed more than two dozen meetings at the time of municipal elections and the last council election and if I find that at any meeting where only Council election matter could be discussed I am ready to attend the meeting.

It is a fact that I am younger than Mr. Jinnah and naturally I have put a few years less in public life than that of Mr. Jinnah, but I must say that having been in public life and a member of the Congress for the last eighteen years, I think it is a sufficiently long period for anybody to claim that it is not a small period in public life to get the necessary experience. I have been a member of the Municipal Corproation for many years and I was also a member of the Bombay Council. I am sure no one will be so uncharitable as to say that I have not looked at every question from a broad national outlook while always safe-guarding any special interest of my fellow-religionists. It is also a fact that if I have taken up a matter I have fearlessly championed the cause of the public rights and it is not the case with me as has been put by Mr. Jinnah that "It is easy to give a list of grievances and make promises to ignorant electorate and to very conveniently forget the same." I challenge anyone to give me one instance where I made a promise and I had not put in a fearless fight for the same without caring for frowns and smies of the bureaucracy.

If anyone were to take the trouble of readnig my Budget speeches, I am sure he will be convinced that I have brought out not only well-informed facts but many important facts such as how this Presidency is most heavily taxed and how the Government of India have been burdening this Presidency in various ways and what inequitable treatment is meted out to this Presidency etc., which questions, I believe, if seriously taken up in the Assembly it is bound to give some relief to us. Even the Hajis' and passengers' question on which depends not only welfare of travellers but the prosperity of the City and the Presidency, can be most effectively carried out in the Assembly, these being within the purview of the Imperial Legislature. During the last three years I made it a point to attend the Budget Sessions of the Assembly and have attended two such sessions at Delhi. I have served on the Government of India Income Tax Committee; I have also served on the Excise and Prohibition Committees, the Rent Act Committee and other Committees and I feel certain that if Mr. Jinnah or anyone who has studied the reports of these Committees will admit that I have not treated the matters as a child's play or have not brought any weapon of solid information and expert knowledge as has been put by Mr. Jinnah, as are required in the task of confronting the Government who are so armed.

As regards Currency question, I am sorry Mr. Jinnah who has recently joined the League probably thinks that I will not be able to do as much justice as he would like to. I do not in the least desire and I am equally strong in my opinion that it is undesirable to speak personally against my political opponent and, therefore, Mr. Jinnah will excuse me if I were to tell him that being myself an exporter and importer having fairly large dealings in Europe and other Colonies and being connected with textile and other industries I believe I do not only know a great deal about this question but am one of those who have been often a prey to the ruinous policy of the varying exchange and if I will not be able to use that high flowery language I feel convinced that I shall be able to place before the Assembly the actual facts and from my experiences of the Government Benches I hold an opinion that actual facts are much more dreadful than any kind of flowery or extreme language.

In one of the speeches that Mr. Jinnah delivered with regard to the postage and telegraph charges, and the increase in salt duty, I must say that it has surprised me very much that postage and telegraph charges affect businessmen only and that reduction in salt duty only helps the middleman. These are the actual words that are used by the official side whenever the question of reduction of cotton excise or salt duty or postage and telegraph charges or railway freight or when any reduction in any such tax has been brought forward. With regard to reduction in Salt Duty I would respectfully draw the attention of Mr. Jinnah to the speeches of late Mr. Gokhale in the Viceregal Council and as regards how much every one in the Country is affected specially the poor people and those dependent on trade and commerce and industry, I would refer him to the public bodies like the European and Indian Chambers of Commerce and to the Government Department of Income Tax which knows very well what is the income of an individual and to what extent he is burdened with taxation. It is a plain fact that everyone least interested in the question of promoting commerce and industry has first to consider postage and telegraph and railway charges. I would not consider one at all fit to be able to do anything for promotion of commerce and industry of the country if he is unable to understand this elementary question as to how far the the healthy growth of commerce and industry is dependent upon these charges.

At present I consider commercial and industrial needs of the country together with the question of currency and protection of industries to be of paramount importance to the country. It is due to the poverty that so many different parties and verty that so many different parties and different opinions have risen. This is my firm conviction.

As regards the Constitution it is a matter which people on the one hand will have to consider in their own Assemblies and on the other hand likewise the Government will have to consider in their own cabinets or in a Royal Commission. The Assembly has passed resolutions and have expressed their opinion and everyone who has taken an interest in the Councils and Assembly, I am sure, is able to know by now what we require.

In conclusion, I use the very words which Mr. Jinnah has used and they are "I should request Muslim voters not to vote for me at all if they think that I am serving my personal ends in asking you to elect me as your representative. Judge the pros and cons of the problem before you make your final choice."

I had a short interview with Mr. Jinnah and I must tell my Muslim brethren that I have been pained to learn from him that a few of them say that Mr. Jinnah is not a Muslim. I hope and trust that such statement will not be made.—Yours etc.

HUSSEINBHOY A. LALJEE.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the elections are drawing nearer brisk and vigorous canvassing is being carried on on behalf of the respective candidates. In the attempt to put forth the claims of one's favourite candidate, his protagonists do not feel constrained to resort to all sorts of questionable methods of vilification, vituperation misrepresentation and suppression of facts. This game has been going on for a number of days, but, unfortunately, it is likely to affect the prospects of a candidate about whom some cock and bull stories are fabricated. Enthusiastic correspondents went to the length of saying that Mr. Jayakar's position was safe. We do not know on what basis this presumption has been based. It is idle to give credence to such wild rumours spread by interested parties. From what we know Mr. Jayakar's position is not so strong as is made out to be. If those who are for the policy to be adopted in the Legislatures as advocated by Mr. Jayakar, want the same policy pursued it is their clear duty to see that without being deceived by such unfounded and imaginary rumours, Mr. Jayakar is returned to the Assembly at the top of the polls.—Yours etc.

S. V. RAO.

CONGRESS AND COLOUR BAR BILL.

INDIA'S CO-OPERATION APPRECIATED

MADRAS, November, 1.

In acknowledging the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee at Calcutta protesting against the action of the South African Union Government in proceeding with the Colour Bar Bill, the General Secretary, South African Indian Congress writes to the General Secretary, All India Congress Committee.

"My executive is deeply grateful to the working committee of your Congress for the resolution passed at Calcutta on 7th July 1926, relative to the Colour Bar Bill. I am directed to state that it is the fervent hope and prayer of my congress that your Congress will continue to interest itself in the cause of South African Indians."

DEPARTURE FOR KARACHI.

KARACHI, Nov. 2.

Capt. Rignot and Lieut. Coste left Karachi at ten minutes past seven this morning with the intention of reaching Calcutta tonight. They left Paris on Saturday and flew to Jask on the Persian Gulf coast without a stop in 32 hours, thus creating and speed. Their arrival here last night a new world's record, both for distance had not been expecetd.—A. P.

VINCENT FORCED TO ALIGHT AT KOBIN.

RANGOON, November 1.

Further enquiries in connection with Pilot Vincent who is still at Kobin with his seaplane shows he and his mechanic Bishop left Fort Weld on 17th October en route for Rangoon. At Victoria Point they separated and according to the statement made by Bishop who arrived this morning by boat, Vincent continued his flight alone. Leaving Victoria Point on Saturday, the 23rd, he was forced to alight near Kobin village on the 26th as reported before. Vincent is expected here to-morrow in his plane.—A. P. ed Press.

PILOT VINTCENT IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, Nov. 2.

Pilot Vintcent left Kobin about noon, and alighted on a creek at Onkey Point at about 2 p.m. accompanied by a Burmese clerk whom he carried from there to help him with the language on the way. During to-day's three hours flight the aviator had two forced landing, once near Elephant Point but managed somehow and alighted here safely. Though he was ill-clad and without shoes, the aviator looked cheerful but his plane looked weather-beaten. Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press Pilot Nevil Vincent narrated an interesting story full of events and adventures and a series of mishaps.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The only nomination paper filled for one seat in the Legislative Assembly for the European constituency, Burma, is that of Mr. V. S. Lamb, the sitting member.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

LESS BUSINESS IN JUTES.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

In the share market, jutes were rather quieter with less business doing although the prices remained about the same. Towards the close, a firmer feeling was in evidence and prices steadied up. Coals were still an excited market but more sellers were in evidence and a large business was put through. In miscellaneous, a fair business was done at level rates. Teas were quiet. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:

Government Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper 77|7, 4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1916-17 95|2, 4 per cent. New Loan 1960-70 88|4.

Jutes:—Albion 492|8, Anglo-India 395, Auckland 274, Bally 205, Bernagore 199, Barvedere 548, Budge Budge 496, Cheviot 295, Clive 37|4, Delta 55, Empire 52|4, Empire (pref.) 118, Fort William 300, Howrah 12|2, Hukumchand (ord.) 73|4, India 200, Kamarhatty 637, Kankinarrah 505, Kinnison (pref.) 122|8, Lansdowne 281, National 3|4, Northbrook 54, Nuddea 47, Orient 246, Presidency 8|6, Reliance 66, Standard 472.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 4|8, Baraboni 4|8, Bengal 485, Bengal Nagpur 64|8, Bhaigora 6|12, Bokaro and Ramgur 17|8, Burra Dhemo 5, Burrakur 22|10, Central Kurkend 17, Deoli 27|12, East India 26|4, Equitable 20|12, Ghusick and Muslia 10|12, Govindpur 3, Huntodih 5, Jainty Central 5|8, Katras Jherriah 78|8, Kosoonda and Nyadee 14|8, Nasira 13, New Bheerbhoom 29, Raneegunge 34|12, Samla and Kendra 9|10, Sendra 28|4, Sowradih 3|2, Standard 55|8, Sudamdih 1|2, Talcher 5|8, Western 7|8.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 6|6, Indian Standard Wagon (pref.) 70, Marshall and Co. 3|12, Indian Wool Products 9|12, Midnapore Zemindary 136, Bengal Timber Trading 127, Carew and Co. 85.

Tea Companies:—Atal 16, Huldibari 35, Sapoi 23|8, Seajuli 40|8, Sungma 12 10, Tezpore 13|4.—A. P.

A MAHIM GRIEVANCE.

Mr. Mohamed Husain Pathaw and five hundred other residents of Mahim has addressed the following letter to the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway:—

We the undersigned inhabitants of Mahim beg to draw your attention to the inconvenience and hardship suffered by us in regard to the overbridge built on the extreme Northern part of the Mahim Railway Station.

As you may be aware there is a new road made by the Bombay Municipality leading to the said station, and this road is used much more than the former one which through Mori Roade led to the station. The new said overbridge is a long way to traverse from the main entrance of the station and it entails much trouble and hardship on the Mahim passengers, especially on the old and the infirm and on women and children.

You must have heard about the many accidents and deaths that take place on acccunt of people crossing the railway line to go to the station and each the train in time to avoid the tedium of he journey from one end of the platform to the other platform by using the overbridge.

Under the circumstances, we beg of you to do us the favour of getting another overbridge built on the southern portion of the station for the greater facility of your passengers who travel both by your line and the G. I. P. Ry., Electric line.

As you are aware the Mahim fair is drawing nigh when all the platforms will be literally innundated with innumerable passengers and if we are not favoured with another overbridge as said before you may be sure that there will be many more accidents and deaths. If they are stopped from having recourse to the short cut, there will be a big tumult and riot and it will be very difficult for the Railway authorities to curb the mob and manage the traffic.

Taking all this into consideration we expect and pray that the new overbridge as proposed by us will be built before the "fair" time, in return for which we shall pray for your long life and happiness.

THE TOOLSIDASSTEJPAL MILLS, LTD

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Toolsidas Tejpat Mills, Ltd., was held at 70, Apollo Street, on Tuesday afternoon when the sixth annual report of the Directors was adopted. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Jagjivan Moolji presided.

According to the report, the profit and loss account for the period under report shows a nett loss of Rs. 41,135-7-9 which does not include the Agents' Commission Rs. 24,000 and which they have kindly agreed to forego.

Throughout the year under report, the trade depression continued, and hence we were not able to start working of the mills. Very recently the cotton rates have declined heavily and we think that now if the mills started, it would work profitably. The Agents are negotiating for raising the working capital in order to start the working of the mills and we hope they will succeed in their efforts.

Messrs. Manekla Ujamshi and Bhikabhai B. Kothari who were to retire by rotation were re-elected as Directors and Messrs. C. H. Soppariwala and Co. were re-appointed auditors.

At the close of the meeting it was announced that Mr. Chhotalal Kothari of firm of the Agents of the Mill had retired from the Agents' firm.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912

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BOMBAY.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

HONEST GOLD STANDARD.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER ON CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, The Indian Merchants' Chamber, wrote a letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, Bombay, dated 27th October last, regarding the Currency Bill, from which the following extracts are given:—

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 10th September 1926, No. 5060-A, inviting the opinion of this Chamber on the Currency Bill, I am directed to submit the views of my Committee as follows:—

The Bill referred to the Chamber raises two questions of primary importance to the country, and these questions happen to be the same ones on which this Chamber have been repeatedly addressing the Government of India in the Finance Department during the last few years. On the two objects aimed at in this Bill, the one referring to the obligation on the Currency Authority to buy gold and to sell gold or gold exchange at their option at the gold points of the parity that may be fixed by the Assembly, raises the most vital question of the standard under which the Currency system of India is to work. The country as a whole, and the commercial community in particular, including the Chamber, have repeatedly submitted to the Government, that nothing but a real Gold Standard with Gold Currency in circulation will satisfy India. It is an irony of fate that despite the very first inquiry instituted by the Government of India regarding the best standard to be substituted for the Silver standard in India (Herschell Committee of 1893) and the next (the Fowler Committee of 1898) both having recommended an honest Gold Standard with Gold Currency in circulation, the Executive authority in India evolved a scheme for a Standard subsequently christened as the Gold Exchange Standard, in spite of the continued protests not only from the people of India, but also from the Government of India. The Chamber note that the Royal Commission of 1926 have completely disapproved of this Standard as unsuitable for India, and they were expecting this Commission to confirm the recommendations of the Fowler Committee. Instead of this the Royal Commission have recommended a standard which evidently has been found necessary only for those countries in the West which had their currency systems badly shaken by the War. My Committee do not endorse or agree with the grounds on which a full-fledged Gold Standard and Gold Currency in circulation have been rejected for India at the moment. They, however, do not wish to repeat their various arguments advanced in the past and wish to enquire as follows:—

The Gold Bullion Standard is absolutely unacceptable to my Committee even temporarily unless satisfactory assurances regarding these two questions are forthcoming, and my Committee would like to know what the Government of India's views are regarding these two questions.

PROTEST AT HIGHER EXCHANGE.

Coming to the Currency Bill itself, my Committee wish to say at the outset that they emphatically protest against the rate of 1s. 6d. recommended by the Currency Commission, because it is a rate that will be extremely harmful to the millions of producers in this country. That a Royal Commission, specially appointed to investigate this question, should have merely tried to find out arguments in support of a rate at which the Government had been aiming long before the appointment of this Commission and which the Government had kept up by artificial manipulation, shows that this Commission has failed to take an impartial view of the question and merely considered it its duty to give its blessings to a rate which the Government had already fixed upon as their objective.

My Committee consider that this Commission entirely failed in its duty when it lightly passed over the principal objection that a standard of money payments should not be trifled with, because it would vitiate all contracts and, if my Committee may be permitted to put it more plainly, would operate as a fraud on one or the other party to such contracts. My Committee, therefore, consider that any change in the standard of value viz. 1s. 4d. gold, that has been deliberately adopted when this country went over to the Gold Standard, should not be permitted, apart from any question of the interests that may be affected. However, even a consideration of the various interests that are likely to be affected ought to have driven the Commission to the same conclusions if they had at all been anxious to try and arrive at the right conclusions. They had themselves told us that during a period of adjustment of conditions to a particular rate, certain sections of the community would be benefited at the expense of certain other sections, and that a reversion to the 16d. would benefit debtors, exporters and employers of labour at the expense of creditors, importers and wage earners. This argument implies the converse that the artificial rigging up of Exchange to 18d. would benefit creditors, importers and wage-earners at the expense of debtors, exporters and employers of labour. My Committee are unable to take the view that a violation of the standard measure of value of this country could be justified by any consideration of the interests of any particular class.

PLEA FOR REVERSION TO PRE-WAR RATIO.

But even granting, for the sake of argument, that such intersts should be considered and that such considerations would be a justification for tampering with our standard measure of value, my Committee would beg to point out that any impartial consideration of the interests concerned would have led the Commission to recommend a reversion to the pre-war ratio rather than the proposed ratio of 1s. 6d., because any consideration of the respective interests of debtors against creditors would have at once shown them that the debtor class meant all the immense agricultural population which is notoriously submerged in debt, apart from a very large section of the urban population, and it would also include the Government through their large outstanding public debt, while the creditor class would include the comparatively very small number of bankers, financiers and investors. The Government are constantly claiming a very close and sympathetic interest in the welfare of the agricultural population of this country and it is surprising that the same Government should deliberately put up the value of the monetary unit in which some 700 or 800 crores of debt of the agricultural classes has been incurred, and should thus increase the great burden of debt on these classes by a hundred crores. The same applies to the 500 crores of public debt of the Government of India, apart from a further very large sum of debt outstanding by semi-public bodies, the real burden of all of which is going to be raised by 12 1|2 per cent., say, another 70 to 75 crores, and which will all have to come out of the pockets of the taxpayers in the form of commodities and services.

UNDESIRABLE OPTION.

The next point that my Committee would emphasise is that Clause V of the Bill should be so modified that there should be no option to the Currency authority to give gold exchange. It is necessary to elaborate this point a little in order to explain why my Committee consider the option to give gold exchange as undesirable. If the currency authority is to give gold exchange, it must provide itself with necessary credits in gold standard countries which will mean that instead of allowing such gold as may otherwise come to India in payment of her favourable balance of trade to come to this country, it will be diverted to such gold standard countries and converted into credits in the Central Banks of those countries. It was exactly this that was done in pre-war days by the Secretary of State for India, when he sold Council Bills far beyond his requirements for Home Charges and thus diverted to England the gold that would otherwise have come to India. He thus created sterling credits in London, out of which he could, and, as a matter of fact several times did, sell sterling exchange when the balance of trade had gone against India. It was euphemistically called the gold exchange standard and it was this particular aspect of it, viz., the diversion to London of gold that rightly belonged to India that had evoked the strongest protests against the system in the past 30 years. What the Secretary of State did was an abuse of the powers vested in him, because such legsilation as then existed provided for currency to be issued against gold only. The consequences of this mismanagement of our Currency Reserves were that this country had at its credit at the end of the war an immense amount of sterling exchange, the fate of which is notorious. If the Currency Commission had worked with a single eye to the interests of ndia, they would never have recommended a continuance of this practice of keeping of balances not only in England as was the case till now, but in various other countries. Experts as some of the members of this Commission were considered to be, they could not have failed to appreciate the risk of keeping such India's gold in different parts of the world not as gold but as gold credits.

CURRENCY AUTHORITY'S OBLIGATION

My Committee would, therefore, urge that it should be an obligation on the Currency Authority to give not gold exchange but "gold only," and for this purpose the selling price gold should be adjusted to fit in with the lower gold point, so that there may be no danger of gold being withdrawn from the Currency Reserves except when justified by the position of the balance of trade. My Committee do not overlook the fact that the present gold resources in the Currency Reserves include a large amount of sterling credits and not gold and they would see no objection to the Currency authority being allowed for the time being to sell sterling exchange, provided it was limited to the amounts now in hand and no further sterling credits were acquired hereafter. My Committee would also make it clear that they are aware that this authority to sell gold exchange is supposed to be for the transitional period only, but they are very much afraid that it is merely the thin end of the wedge to prepare the public for a diversion of India's gold to other countries besides England, so that when the proposed Central Bank begins to operate, it may buy and sell gold exchange without its operations becoming the subject of serious comment. They consequently consider it necessary to record their emphatic protest against the inauguration of this most undesirable practice even in the transitional period.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Under the caption "Bombay's attack on Japanese Cotton Goods" Mr. George Bronson Rea unburdens his views on the Bombay's textile industry, in the "Far Eastern Review, the view, the first instalment of which we give below, "to see ourselves as others see us":—

Bombay, August 25: If it takes three Jews to beat a Greek; three Greeks to do an Armenian and three Armenians to put anything over a Copt; I wonder how many Copts are required to hornswaggle a Parsee? In my article from Egypt, I described how the subtle Copt, working in partnership with the slippery Greek had put over a greasy deal which wiped out the Japanese and Chinese tobacco trade with Egypt through the imposition of a discriminatory duty and handed the trade over to Greece. A few weeks in India, tell me that the crafty Copt has nothing on the Parsee wizard, who holds the prize for commercial cunning and surpasses even the Red Gang of Moscow in unblushing effrontery. The Parsee modestly disclaims this distinction and passes the buck by intimating that he has much to learn from the more artful Chinese. I suppose as we journey eastwards and put it up to the suave Son of Han, he in turn, will expatiate on the futility of competing with the Japanese.

THE GENIAL PARSEE.

The evidence, however, is against the disciple of Zoroaster. There are only about 85,000 Parsees in the world and half of them are domiciled in Bombay. Here, the Parsee is ubiquitous. The British may think Bombay belongs to them. They rule it, but a few Parsee families own it and graciously permit the British Governor and a very few others to reside in the aristocratic quarter of Malabar Hill originally set aside for European use. This exclusive residential section is now built over with the palaces of the Parsee millionaires who erect stuffy flats and apartment houses in the lower districts of the city and rent them to Europeans to live in at fabulous prices.

The Parsees knew a good thing when it came their way and when the English traders appeared at Surat in 1610 they immediately identified themselves with the newcomers as servants and business go-betweens. They followed the Honourable East India Company to Bombay when that port was selected as the trading headquarters of Western India and from this point of vantage soon established themselves as the principal traders in Indian commodities. As practically all the Malwa opium exported to China and other points passed through the port of Bombay, the Parsees were not long in acquiring control of this profitable business. They followed the "John Company" to China when the trade of that vast empire was a monopoly of the Bombay Factory and out of the huge wealth amassed under this partnership in the opium traffic was laid the foundation of Bombay's prosperity and the immense fortunes of the few Parsee families and their friends who now own the city body and soul. For over a century, Bombay collected its toll of millions from China's debasement and although the British received a fair share of the proceeds (and all the odium attached to the trade) the great bulk of the profits went into the pockets of their Parsee partners. Bombay waxed fat and purse proud at the expense of China and when the game was played out and the orange sucked dry by the abolition of the opium trade, the Parsees, retired to their stronghold on Malabar Hill and left the British to pay the penalty that the long-suffering Chinese are now exacting for past grievances.

Out of the immense profits of that iniquitous trade, the Parsees created the Bombay cotton mill industry for the express purpose of further exploiting the Chinese market, and to the millions which rolled into the city as the result of these two trade monopolies Bombay owes its present proud position in the British Empire. The development of Japan's textile industry under efficient management gradually loosened the grip of Bombay on its favorite field for exploitation. Naturally, Bombay cannot find words sufficiently strong enough to express its opinion of the people who butted in and took away its pet source of revenue.

BOMBAY'S GROUCH.

So Bombay has a grouch. In fact, Bombay always has a grouch. When it can no longer suppress its feelings it follows the traditional Asiatic custom of going out on the highway and reviling the family pedigree of all and sundry who have even remotely incurred its displeasure. Bombay gets fed-up about once a year over something or other connected with its principal industry and proceeds to cuss out the British raj in flowery but effective Babu phrases. Its favorite cause for complaint arises from a suspicion that the Indian Government is in secret alliance with Lancashire to maintain the country in perpetual servitude to the British textile industry. It grows hysterical over the free silver coinage embargo and pour out the walls of its wrath on the Government for interfering with the exchange when it is in Bombay's favor; it frothed at the mouth over the cotton excise duty and went into such a prolonged epileptic fit over this injustice that Delhi was finally frightened into abolishing it; yells its head off over the tariff imposed on imported materials and stores that find their way into the cotton mills; it grows frantic over racial discrimination against the Hindus in South Africa and other parts of the Empire and in general indulges in such a prolonged *wallah-wallah* that the British will yield almost any point to stop the noise. Before the annual outburst of Bombay's indignation, the British press preserves a discreet silence, knowing that when the storm blows over, India will again settle down to a meek acceptance of the fate which has transformed the old Hindu and Moghul empire into the key-stone of British imperialism.

No British writer likes to admit that his country has ever been unjust to India. Whatever has been done in the past to assure Lancashire's supremacy in the Indian market, has been a political mistake, perhaps, but never intentionally unfair. Even the excise on cotton cloth which equalled the customs duty on imported British goods was imposed out of an altruistic regard for the welfare of India. The long and tangled history of British economic policy in India constitutes the strongest proof of Britain's absolute disinterestedness and impartial fairness towards those whose destinies are confided to her care. So when Bombay threw its annual conniption fit over some fancied phase of British unfair competition, the Empire press soft-pedalled the facts and emphasized some other complicated world problem as front page news.

India was preserved to the Empire by the removal early this year of the Cotton Excise tax and it began to look as though the new Viceroy and his staff would be permitted to turn their attention to other pressing problems and pass a peaceful summer season at Simla. But no sooner was the Excise tax abolished than Bombay threw another fit and let out a wail before which all previous fits and wails faded into insignificance. This time it was not unfair British competition with the infant industries of India or ruthless exploitation of the oppressed ryot which aroused the virtuous indignation of Bombay, but Japan's "inhumanity" towards its cotton mill workers, compelling these "down-trodden slaves of the loom" to labor ten hours a day in double shifts in open defiance of the international eight-hour day resolution and abolition of night work for women and children passed at the Labor Conference at Washington in 1919. Now nearly eighty per cent. of Japan's textile workers are women and her failure to adopt the Washington resolution exposed them to all the alleged evils, temptations and abuses commonly associated with night work in factories throughout the world. Because of Japan's delay in ratifying and putting into effect the international agreement, Bombay now declares it is losing its markets to Japan. Its high conception of commercial morality, its reputation for humanitarian treatment of labor and regard for the virtue of women and well-being of children, arouses its just indignation and compels it to denounce this grossly unfair competition with sweated labor and to cry out loudly for protection. For the first time in the long history of Anglo-Indian trade relations, the British press has jumped into the fray as the champion of India, whose government was one of the first to ratify the Washington resolutions. Parrot-like, the British press echoed the battle cry of Bombay and by intentional reiteration of "Japan's Unfair Competition" and "Japan's Sweated Labor" in every article or reference to the Indian cotton controversy, has educated public opinion to associate Japan with these practices in the same way that pre-war propaganda turned the world against Germany because she failed to adhere to the standards of commercial ethics laid down by the British.

(To Be Continued.)

MALABAR TENANCY BILL.

GOVERNOR WITHHOLDS ASSENT.

MADRAS, November, 1.

The following press communique has been issued with reference to the Malabar Tenancy Bill recently passed by the Legislative Council:—His Excellency the Governor has declared that he withholds his assent and this decision will, in due course, be communicated to the Legislative Council. In the meantime the Governor considers it desirable to indicate briefly the main considerations by which he has been guided in discharging the responsibilities placed upon him by Section 52 (1) of the Government of India Act. The Bill, as passed by the Legislative Council contains inconsistencies, ambiguities and other grave defects of form which would seriously increase litigation and indeed render the Bill unworkable in practice if it became act. Moreover, the bill proposes in respect of members of one section of the community to take away or seriously diminish the value of the rights over property in which they have been confirmed by legal decisions extending over a period of three quarters of a century, and it proposes to do this without any adequate compensation.

INTERFERENCE WITH PRIVATE RIGHTS.

The Bill would thus not only interfere with the private rights to the extent for which ,in the Governor's judgment, no clear justification has been shown, but would do so in a manner repugnant to equity and to the principles generally observed in cases where such rights have necessarily to be subordinated to public welfare. Furthermore, the bill does not in the Governor's opinion afford a clearly defined or satisfactory remedy for those defects and disabilities recognised by his Government as constituting a problem the solution of which in regard to the Malabar district they had hoped to find by suitable amendment of this bill.

It must be remembered with regard to that problem that in some of its aspects at least, it is not restricted to one district in the presidency nor can legislation safely proceed on the assumption that it is thus circumscribed. It is His Excellency's intention, therefore, to ask his Government to re-examine the whole question and to take such steps as, in to result in further legislative proposals being framed with due regard to the important considerations, which, the governor has endeavoured to indicate. —A. P.

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INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN POONA.

POULTRY FARMING AND HAND WEAVING.

POONA, November 1.

The closing ceremony of the Fifth Annual Swadeshi Bazaar and Industrial Exhibition was performed by Dr. Mann in Maharajah Bag yesterday evening in the presence of a large gathering. Mr. B. V. Gharpure, the Assistant Secretary, in his report said, that the Exhibition had been open for fifty days and had been visited by over 35,000 people. The total sales of the manufacturers amounted to about Rs. 35,000.

Dr. Mann congratulated the organisers and pointed out that there was no conflict between agriculture and industries. Indian agricultural improvement, he said, was impossible without combining agriculture with secondary occupations and he laid great stress on poultry farming and hand weaving, as having a bright future as supplementary industries in India.—A. P.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

CHARGE AGAINST PRIVATE DETECTIVE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day took up the case brought by Mrs. N. Farmer charging Don Pitcher, a private detective on the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,300. It is alleged that the complainant is the wife of Mr. J. C. Farmer, Assistant Insppector General of Police, Bengal C.I.D., living by mutual consent apart from her husband. She sent the accused to her husband to bring money. The accused saw Mr. Farmer, got three cheques for Rs. 3,300 which it was alleged he misappropriated. Hearing was adjourned till 22nd instant.—A. P.

MELA AT SRI KOLAYATJI.

30 miles to the South West of Bikaner, the Capital City of the Bikaner State in Rajputana, stands the sacred spot Sri Kolayatji. The place acquires its sanctity from Kapilmuni who according to the Hindu Shastras was an incarnation of Vishnu, and is known throughout the world as the author of Sankhya Philosophy. Kapil Muni is said to have passed many years at Sri Kolayatji in meditation and austere penance.

In addition to the shrine of Kapil Muni there are numerous temples dedicated to different Deities.

A "mela" (fair) is held at Sri Kolayatji annually, and the State Authorities appoint a Special Committee of officials and others to look after the safety and comfort of pilgrims attending the "mela". The next "mela" takes place between Katik Sudi 11 and Katik Sudi 15. (15th to 19th inst.)

Sri Kolayatji is reached by a short railway journey from Bikaner and during the "mela" special Pilgrim trains will be run between Bikaner and Shri Kolayatji and pilgrims will be carried at reduced fares. Bikaner itself is easily accessible by railway from all parts of India and ample comfortable accommodation is avallable for visitors in the Dak Bungalow and Dharamsala.

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POSITION OF BOMBAY MILLS.

ARE THEY BEING BEATEN IN COMPETITION?

MR. MODY'S EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

Mr. H. P. Mody giving evidence before the Tariff Board denied the fact that the Mill industry in Bombay was being beaten in competition. In certain products Bombay was still better off than several up-country centres. There was a long discussion on the question of wages. Mr. Mody held that the present wages of the workers were greater than the cost of living.

WAGES OF MILL LABOURERS

The Indian Tariff Board resumed their re-examination of the representatives of the Bombay Millowners' Association at the Town Hall yesterday.

Referring to the statements made by the members of the Board and corroborated with statistics by the technical experts, that the mills in Bombay are fast losing market year after year, in comparison with many up-country mills, Mr. H. P. Modi observed that the statement was not based on thorough investigation. He denied the fact that Bombay was being beaten in the competition. According to him, in certain products, Bombay had not only kept up to her standard but was better off than several up-country centres. In the trade of dhoties, they had made 138 per cent. increase and that conclusively proved that the Bombay Millowners were alive to the day to day developments in the cotton industry. In shirting and long-cloth produce even, they had gone up over their previous record. The only drawback was in the case of chaddar production and it could never be a sufficient index to the alleged deterioration of trade. Excepting chaddar in almost all other finished articles, Bombay had not only kept up her position but had considerably improved her trade.

As to the peculiar advantages in the case of Ahmedabad mills, Mr. Modi assured that the question of advantages was common both to Bombay and Ahmedabad, and it could not be a deciding factor in proving anything definitely.

HEDGE PROTECTIONS.

Answering the Chairman's query as to the necessity of hedges, Mr. Wadia pleaded that atleast a few months' protection was an irreducible requirements in order that the contracts should be effective. The hedge protection would enable the millowners to open contracts in the beginning of the year i.e. exactly at the time when the old contracts expire. The witnesses agreed with the Chairman on his statement that only half the mills in Bombay had taken advantage of the hedge-contracts system.

DISPROPORTIONATE RISE IN WAGES.

A long discussion then ensued on the problem of wages. The Chairman observed that the rise of the wages of Bombay millhands was far behind in proportion with the rise in the cost of living.

In reply to the Chairman's observation, Mr. Geddis read an explanation in support of his statement made at the time of the previous examination. The explanation showed that from 1910 to 1920, there had been a gradual increase in the wages of mill-hands. He divided the mill-workers into two categories, viz., the fixed-time workers and the piece-trade workers. The former were paid a fixed monthly payment, irrespective of what actual labour they had put in during that month, while the latter were paid in proposition to the units of their work. He affirmed that the wages in 1923 were 80 per cent. more than what they were in 1913. In 1910, a fixed-time worker was paid Rs. 13 only. In 1915 he got the increment of two rupees. Between 1915-18 he used to get 20 rupees. In 1919 again his pay was increased to 23 1|2 rupees and finally in 1920, there was a further increase up to 27 rupees. Mr. Geddis added that the rise in wages had been almost the same in all mills in this City.

Prof. Subba Rao: Is there no increase since 1920?

Mr. Geddis: There has been some increase in a few mills but that does not affect my general statement.

To Prof. Subba Rao's observation that the wage-earners were at a disadvantage in Bombay, Mr. Mody remarked that the present wages of the workers were certainly greater than the cost of living. The wages in 1912 could not be regarded as an infallible index of a wage-earner's distress. Mill-hands were better-off at present than in many a previous year. Prof. Subba Rao then quoted figures which he had obtained from the Labour Department, in support of his argument. Mr. Mody wound up by saying that the figures had been very cleverly done. So far as Bombay millowners were concerned, their own figures were conclusive for all practical consideration.

At this stage of the discussion the Board rose for lunch and the proceedings were adjourned till 2-30 p.m.

THE EFFECT OF ABSENTEEISM.

Prof. Subba Rao:—What is the effect of absenteeism on the labour in mills?

Mr. Mody:—The percentage of absenteeism is not the same throughout all the months of the year, however, it causes great inconvenience with trade, especially in Bombay where it has risen as high as 9 per cent. in the last year.

Mr. Saklawala:—We find more absentees immediately after the days of payments and holidays than on other days. The reasons are quite obvious. People take to drinking and other vices when they get money in their hands.

Mr. Geddes:—Is not 9 per cent., rather an abnormal percentage, even granting all the unavoidable difficulties?

Prof. Subba Rao:—It is abnormal, but it has to be put up with as a necessary evil. The workers cannot help sickness and unavoidable circumstances of this nature. The percentage of wilful absenteeism must be be very small.

Mr. Mody:—The percentage of absentees in Ahmedabad is only 3 per cent. Even granting all the peculiar disadvantages of Bombay, the percentage we have, cannot be regarded as such about which we can feel happy. We look upon this percentage as a great drain on our industry.

The chairman then wound up the discussion with a suggestion for more recruitment of labour in order to cope with the situation created by abnormal absenteeism. The witnesses unanimously rejected the suggestion pleading the inability of the mills for the increased payments which the extra recruitment would involve.

Raja Hari Kishar Kaul asked the representatives why some of the mills in Bombay had reduced the wages of the mill-hands only recently. Why didn't they feel the necessity of reduction during previous years?

Mr. Mody said in reply that the millowners had waited up to the last moment of their ability. When they found that the neighbouring mills had brought about curtailments in the wages, and for the matter of that, were better off, they also resolved to push down the scale of wages.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

The Raja then interrogated whether absenteeism in the mills, was due to the defective housing accommodation in the city. Mr. Wadia answered that there were other factors than the housing problem, which accounted for the abnormal percentage of absentees in Bombay. Of course, housing problem was one of the factors.

ROOM-RENTAL.

The discussion then drifted to the question or rentael of rooms inmabited by mill-hands Referring to the speech of Mr. Wadia in the Legislative Council, the chairman asked whether 5½ rupees per month was a proper and a convenient rental. Mr. Mody followed with the statement.

that the probable cost of a room worthy of a mill-hand's habitation, would be nearly 1,100 rupees and as such the tental of such a room won't exceed 5½ rupees per month. Mr. Wadia added that they were already charging five rupees.

RECRUITMENT OF LABOUR

A great controversy then followed on the question of the recruitment of labour for the mills, between Prof. Subba Rao and and the witnesses.

Chairman:—Is there no other way of recruiting the workers than through the jobbers? Is not jobber's way of getting men open to objection?

Mr. Mody:—We cannot replace the jobbers—system by any other possible and workable system. The jobbers have become an indispensable part of the management of the mills. Having got the advantage of belonging to the same class as the workers, there is a close bond of class relationship between them and the workers Their contact with the workers enables them to recriut temporary labour in cases of emergency. It is owing to them that the machinery of our mills gets going without occasional interruptions.

Prof. Subba Rao:—Cannot a new organisation be tried to replace the system of jobbers? Jobber' treatment of the workers whom they recruit, is very notorious. As a compensation for giving the job they exact money from the poor workers and this makes it extremely imperative that a better system be tried in place of the one now in vogue. A common recruiting organisation to which the unemployed workers can go and apply for a job, will be a good improvement over the present system. Such an organisation can supply as much labour to the mills as is required by them. There will be no dearth of labour in cases of emergency and the corruption inherent in the jobbers' System will altogether disappear. It is high time that the new system has to be tried, setting aside the old lines.

Mr. Mody:—The trial of a new system is a practical impossibility under the present circumstances. The mills cannot get on without the help of jobbers who have been there many years an unbreakable link between the workers and the owners. The central organisation with dozens of telephones ringing within its walls, will be a great bother. Besides there is no guarantee that an organisation of this type can always supply good and experienced labour.

Prof. Subba Rao:—Don't you think that the hold which the jobbers enjoy over the workers is extremely corruptive and detrimental to the best interests of the poor mill-hands? Will not the removal of this hold ultimately benefit the worker to a great extent?

Mr. Mody:—We are alive to the corruption but under the circumstances, we have no go but to accept it as a necessary evil.

After discussing a few mor epoints regarding the textile industry, the Board completed the re-examination of the representatives of the Mill-owners' Association and adjourned till next Monday.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

At the annual general meeting of the Social Service League held on Saturday, Mr. N. M. Joshi presented the Annual Report for 1925 which showed a satisfactory and commendable turnout of work in the various directions of the activities of the League, such as mass education, Textile Technical instruction, Medical Relief and Sanitation, Women's Training Classes, Physical training and fresh air excursions of workmen and several other useful activities conducive to the Social welfare of the City and the poor work-men.

Referring to the financial position the report said:

"The total expenditure during the year having exceeded the total receipts, the balance was reduced to Rs. 4,462-14-4, the bulk of which is locked up in Government Securities. There was a great fall in the amount of subscriptions and donations, and furthermore some additional construction work had to be undertaken for a better convenience of the work to which the League has been irrevocably committed."

and which required an amount to the time of Rs. 25,000|- to see it through.

AN APPEAL.

After thanking the on-going office bearers, the long report concluded with the following appeal:—

"We, therefore, appeal to the public of Bombay to extend to the League its generous help, so that it may be enabled to carry out its schemes and maintain its activities for the Social amelioration of the poor classes in the City. This appeal we earnestly hope, will meet with prompt and ample response.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR NEW YEAR.

On the proposal of Mr. R. S. Asavale the following gentlemen were elected office bearers and members of the Managing Council of the League for the ensuing year:—

OFFICE-BEARERS.

President:—Sir Jamshetji Jeejibhoy, Bart,

Vice-Presidents:—(1) Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E.,

(2) Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

(3) Dr. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt. LLD.

(4) Mr. K. M. Javeri, M.A., LLB.

General Secretary:—Mr. N. M. Joshi, B.A., M.L.A.

Secretaries:—Mr. (1) K. J. Dubash,

(2) Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji,

(3) Mr. Morarji Mulraj Khatau,

(4) V. L. Mehta,

(5) B. N. Motiwalla.

Treasurers:—(1) Mr. J. K. Parulkar, J. P.

(2) Mr. G. G. Gokhale.

MEMBERS.

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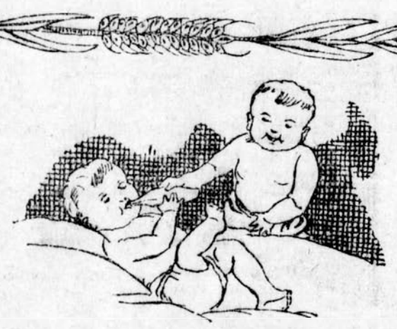

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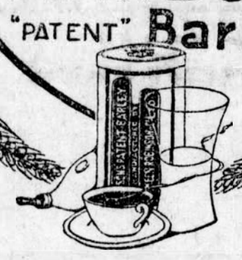

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GURDWARA PRISONERS,

QUESTION OF RELEASE.

SIKHS DISSATISFIED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—Ever since the withdrawal of the case pending against the Akali leaders in the Central Jail, Lahore, the release of Sardar Kharak Singh and other Gurdwara prisoners was expected every moment but the Sikhs have anxiously waited in vain for too long a time. Lately it was learnt from several reliable sources that the decision to release the Gurdwara prisoners had already been taken. It was, however, hoped that either the Viceroy in his Durbar speech or the Governor in his Council speech will make the expected announcement. Both these events have passed and nothing of the sort has happened. It cannot be pleaded that both the Viceroy and the Governor could be ignorant of the intensity of the feelings prevailing amongst the Sikhs over the release of the Gurdwara prisoners. Ever since the passage of the Gurdwara Act the whole community has been emphatically demanding the unconditional release of the Gurdwara prisoners. Only recently the newly-constituted Central Board has unanimously adopted a resolution strongly urging upon the Government to forthwith release Sardar Kharak Singh the president of the Central Board and all the other Gurdwara prisoners. Yet both of them have quietly skipped over this burning question. While referring to the Sikh situation in his Durbar speech His Excellency the Viceroy kindly remarked that all will be well with the Sikhs in a short time and yet refusing all the time to tackle with the question of questions (the release of Gurdwara prisoners) that is agitating the minds of the Sikhs.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

In his Council speech His Excellency the Governor while incidentally referring to the Gurdwara legislation had made statements which cannot be allowed to go unchallenged. His Excellency is reported to have observed that the desire of the Government to see the Act in full operation could not become the primary consideration in the decisions of other outstanding questions (the release of Gurdwara prisoners for instance) and that these questions should stand on their own merits. If that was the position of the Government a pertinent question may be asked here why they demanded an undertaking from the Gurdwara prisoners to work the Act and made it a condition of their release. The position of the Government has become all the more untenable by withdrawing the required undertaking from the Akali leaders and still refusing to withdraw it in the case of the remaining Gurdwara prisoners. It is a matter of sincere regret that his Excellency's remarks about the Sikh situation are pitched in a high tone of bureaucratic pride, and I am afraid, will make the matter still worse. The speech will be received by the Sikhs all over the world with utter dissatisfaction and despair. The persistent refusal of the Government to release the President of the Gurdwara Central Board and other Gurdwara prisoners is a clear index of the policy of the Government towards the Gurdwara reforms. The situation is admittedly very serious and calls for equally drastic actino on the part of the Sikhs. By keeping in jail the Jathedar under the present circumstances the honour of the Panth is being challenged in a way most insulting and provocating. Will the Sikhs rise equal to the occasion and give a suitable answer the question which every Sikh has now to ask himself. I have given this matter a careful consideration as to what the Sikhs should do if the Government persists in its present folly of refusing to release the Jathedar and other Gurdwara prisoners.

SIKHS' SACRED DUTY.

It is now the sacred duty of every Sikh to act in an organised manner and to bring to bear upon the Government the maximum pressure for the release of the prisoners by carrying on a systematic campaign of vigorous agitation. The first thing that I would suggest in this connection naturally is that the Sikhs should now take active steps in furtherance of the S. G. P. C. resolution No. 2 of the 4th November 1925. One of the ways is that the system of administration set up under the Act should be paralysed and the Gurdwara should be managed in accordance with the wishes of the Panth. The details may be considered later on but the main principle should be to take over all the Gurdwaras by the provisions of the Act and otherwise and manage them in accordance with the traditions and wishes of the Panth ignoring what the Gurdwara Act contemplates with regard to the Gurdwara management.—Yours etc.

MANGAL SINGH.

Singapore.—The departure for India of the 27th Heavy Battery Royal Artillery which arrived here at Christmas 1904 has severed 22 years old link with Singapore. The 25th Heavy Battery has arrived from Hongkong as relief.—Reuter.

The four Bengal young men who are making a cycling tour through India left Allahabad on Monday morning for Lucknow. A. P.

UNUSED RUBBER COUPONS.

LIMITING VALIDITY OF EXPORT RIGHTS.

COLOMBO, November 1.

The following announcement was made in Colombo this afternoon regarding unused rubber coupons. A telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating, that he proposes that the following steps shall be taken to limit the validity of the export rights of rubber, viz., certificates of production commonly known as coupons issued on and after 1st February 1927 to be invalid, on the expiration of three months following the month in respect of which they are issued. The validity of certificates issued prior to February 1st 1927 will not be interfered with.—A. P.

DADAR SAMARTH VYAYAM MANDIR

A pleasant function took place at the Dadar Samarth Vyayam Mandir on Sunday evening the 31st October, when Jagadguru Shankaracharya, Dr. Kurtakoti paid a visit to it. On arrival of the Shri, some songs were sung and a few physical feats were displayed. One of the managers Mr. Naravane related in brief the history of the Vyayam mandir from its inception and very feelingly appealed for active help. He thanked Mr. Popatlal for his willing help of ground and room for 6 months, thanked the municipality for granting a plot of ground at a cheap rental, and thanked Mr. Sahasrabudhe, Dr. Purandare, Mr. Joshi and others for having actively helped the institution. The Samartha Seva Dal, a volunteer corps organised by the Vyayam Mandir, did excellent work at the last session of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha, and is out to do public activities. Prizes were then given to the students who has been successful in the competitive examination, held by the Brahmin Sabha of Bombay. Mr. Naravne appealed to the audience to consider the institution their own and help it to their utmost, and told them that the volunteers were going to visit the public door to door in the Divali Holidays.

BRAHMACHARYA.

Shri Shankaracharya, then appealed to the audience to do their duty which is a service of first rate for their religion, country, and humanity. He gave a sound advice to the young students to observe Brahmacharya.

Some three gentlemen then declared a donation of Rs. 25 each, to which Shri Shankaracharya also declared his intention to add his mite.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

An Associated Press message from Rangoon of the 1st instant says:—there was a tea party at the Government House yesterday, the gathering being a representative one, to meet Sir Basil and Lady Blackett. There will be a large dinner party to-night.

According to an Associaed Press message from Rangoon, His Excelleney the Governor will leave for Calcutta, on December 9th to stay with the Viceroy for a few days at Belvedere. Lord and Lady Goschen are expected to arrive in Rangoon by December, 20th to spend X'mas with his Excellency the Governor at Mandalay.

The Indian Review.

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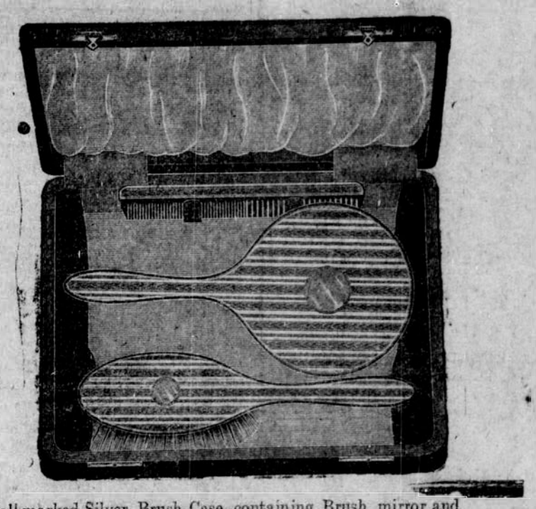

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